

Bold initiative by Mr Murray wins the day for social contract

Mr Len Murray succeeded yesterday in persuading TUC militants to withdraw their challenge to the social contract.

The Government can thus go into an election backed by united trade union commitment to wage restraint.

Militant engineers abandon challenge

From Paul Routledge Labour Editor

Brighton A politically daring initiative yesterday by Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, delivered to the Government an unprecedented electoral prize: united trade union commitment to wage restraint.

After two hours of debate on the "social contract", the understanding between the unions and the Government that included the voluntary code for moderating pay claims, militant engineering union leaders abandoned their challenge to the new collective bargaining policy.

Their astonishing retreat followed an appeal by Mr Murray, which was not authorized by the general council, to withdraw a headline resolution that set out politically unacceptable preconditions for wage restraint.

In the most highly charged scene at the annual Trades Union Congress for years, Mr Murray suddenly called on the militants to withdraw, on the understanding that their demands would be taken up by the general council.

But the move was a brilliant success. As the votes were being taken on less controversial motions on economic policy and the social contract, leaders of the four sections of the amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUEW) hurriedly left their seats for a consultation at the back of the hall.

The four men involved were Mr Hugh Scanlon, the union president; Mr Kenneth Gill, communist secretary of the technical and supervisory section, who had led the attack on wage restraint; Mr Edward Marsden, leader of the constructional engineers, another communist; and Mr Robert Garland, president of the foundry workers' section.

Their deliberations continued during two votes. Then, just before delegates registered their feelings on the engineers' militant stand, Mr Gill made a dramatic appearance at the rostrum and withdrew his challenge, saying it was in the interests of unity, albeit unity was not the absolute limit.

Only one union, the Civil and Public Services Association, which was seconding the AUEW resolution, voted against the social contract, almost producing unanimity. When he addresses the congress today Mr Wilson will have the support of all those union leaders

favour the social contract 50 to 1.

In his initiative, which I am assured was spontaneous, Mr Murray gave a pledge that the eight points would be embodied in the policies the TUC pursued with the present Government.

The eight points are: "A large-scale redistribution of income and wealth; a massive increase in house building with the emphasis on those in need and those on lower incomes; municipalization of rented property; public ownership of land required for housing; a wide-ranging and permanent system of price control; vastly improved social services; substantial increases in public enterprise and public enterprise coupled with public supervision of the investment policies of large private corporations; and substantial cuts in defence spending to pay for the programme."

Mr Murray's pledge to take up the "alternative strategy," as the engineers describe it, made a moment of his earlier critical disclaimer that it was not the job of the congress to guarantee the election of a Labour Government.

The general council is now saddled with those political aims, but the engineers' workers are not committed to wage restraint. The union's dominant engineering section has vetoed its policy-making national committee on November 5 for a two-day private discussion of the pay claim that will be submitted to the Engineering Employers' Federation next spring just before their wage agreement expires in April.

Mr Scanlon made clear to me last night that a strong motive in his union's withdrawal of its direct challenge to the social contract was the electoral position of the Labour Party. He did not want the engineers to be blamed as "saboteurs" of Labour's election chances, he said; but the union had not been diverted from its fundamental opposition to a wage restraint.

Had a vote been taken on the AUEW resolution, however, few allies would have had a few allies. The handful of unions in agreement with the AUEW was increased earlier yesterday by the unanimous decision of the train drivers' delegation to support the resolution opposing the social contract. The number of unions committed to the hard-line view amounted to less than two million: a small number of unions, but a psychologically damaging vote against wage restraint that would have broken the ranks of the union movement had it been carried through.

Conference report, page 6 Diary, page 14 Leading article, page 15

Children's advocate is proposed after report on Maria Colwell case

By Pat Healy Social Services Correspondent

A "children's advocate", to give separate representation to children in some disputed care cases, may be included in the Government's forthcoming Children's Bill in the light of the Maria Colwell case.

Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, announced yesterday that the idea had been considered in detail and a consultative document would be issued soon.

Views of professional and other organizations and individual experts will be taken into account before a final decision is reached. Dr Owen, Minister of State for Health and Social Services, is believed to be an ardent supporter of the idea, but some reservations will be made.

"Further provision for the representation of children in certain court proceedings" had been considered, Mrs Castle announced in a statement issued with the typescript copies of the report on Maria Colwell, aged seven, whose stepfather

is serving an eight-year sentence for her manslaughter.

The main message of the report was that a failure to communicate between the various agencies concerned with the child was responsible for the failure to protect her.

The report criticized the East Sussex authority for making "an attempt to gain time for the better testing of the suitability of Maria's return to her mother" and for "failing entirely to supervise Maria between June 1 and December 1, 1972."

Brighton was criticized for failing to coordinate essential information, and the NSPCC for faults in its communication system.

Mr Prentice, Secretary of State for Education, issued a circular yesterday asking all schools to review their arrangements so that teachers knew what action to take when they suspected that a pupil was suffering because of cruelty or neglect.

Mrs Castle will be reminding social services departments that

'It is right we should feel shocked and angry at the failure to protect Maria. We should also be shocked and angry at the social conditions in which she died'

specialist skills in child care should be available to social workers dealing with children, and asking that social work training should take account of the fact that "the blood is not oil absolute".

In her statement yesterday she emphasized that there should be thorough investigation of parents, including step-fathers, when a child in care was being considered for placement in a family.

It is right that we should feel shocked and angry at the failure to protect Maria, she

said. "We should also be shocked and angry at the social conditions which breed the circumstances in which she lived and died. Social work alone cannot solve these underlying problems."

Nobody suggested yesterday that better communication would eliminate all deaths of children at the hands of their parents. But there was strong support for better machinery to ensure that children at risk were noticed in time and for more resources for social services if the community wanted

social workers to have the primary responsibility.

Miss Diana Lees, the social worker supervising Maria Colwell before her death, said yesterday that the public sometimes expected the impossible of social service departments. Public expectation was higher than the resources could meet. It was not realized that resources were being cut.

The report's criticism of her role was reasonably fair, she said, although the majority report seemed not to understand the social workers' role.

"Obviously I feel a certain amount of responsibility, but I do not have a guilty conscience," she said. "With hindsight, there are some decisions I wish had been made differently."

Mr Denis Allen, director of social services for East Sussex, accepted that his department was responsible for Maria Colwell's death. He refused to be a scapegoat. The lessons of the report should be learned, he said, and his department was setting up an area review committee and asking for more resources for social services if the community wanted

peped cases could be set up. But he added a warning that such measures could not protect all children.

"How can we as a community prevent 700 children a year from being killed by their parents, as research indicates is a fact?" he asked. "I do not think anyone should claim that it is something that the social services can control. There is a limit to which we can control other people's behaviour. In the end people will live their own lives."

Mr Allen and the British Association of Social Workers supported the idea of an independent social worker to help in assessing cases coming before the courts.

The association also advocated a change in the law so that a supervision order could be made on parents instead of children. In the Maria Colwell case, it was the parents who needed to be looked at, and specific orders should be available to ensure that that was done.

Report, page 4 Conclusions, page 5 Leading article, page 15

Greece 'will accept a divided Cyprus'

Nicosia, Sept 4.—Mr Rauf Denktaş, the Turkish-Cypriot leader, said today he has been informed that Greece and the Greek Cypriot Government were now prepared to accept the division of Cyprus into separate Greek and Turkish zones.

Mr Denktaş, in an interview with Reuters, also said he expected that Geneva-type peace negotiations would resume in two or three weeks. The negotiations, involving Greece, Turkey, Britain and the Greek and Turkish Cypriots, collapsed on August 14. The breakdown was followed by a big push by the Turkish Army on the island.

Mr Denktaş said he had received information through various channels that the government of Greece and the Greek Cypriot Government of President Glafkos Clerides have conceded that Cyprus should be divided into separate Greek and Turkish zones along federal lines.

He said acceptance of a division by the Greek side "shows there is a realization of the facts in Cyprus".

The sooner we sit at a table and discuss how we can settle the matter, the better it will be for everybody—the Greeks and the Turks alike. A federal solution was realistic, particularly in view of the reports of alleged massacres of Turkish villages.

Mr Denktaş advocated the division of the island into two regions "where each can look after itself under a federal umbrella so that chances of future understanding and co-operation are not lost."

There was "room for some negotiation" on the line dividing the two communities. "There are villages which we want to have within this line and there are villages which the Greeks would like to see out of it. A balanced way can be found," he said.

Our Athens correspondent writes: Replying to Mr Denktaş's statement, President Clerides said his Government would not accept negotiations "on the sole basis of a settlement through geographical federation". Our Athens correspondent writes: A Greek Government spokesman denied "that what had been said by Mr Denktaş reflected reality".

However, there is little doubt that the idea of creating two separate zones in Cyprus has been broached. A high-ranking Greek official said it would seem inevitable that the partition of Cyprus would eventually lead to "double enosis", that is the annexation of the two parts by Greece and Turkey.

Grenade attack at church, page 7



General Franco, aged 81, shows himself fit enough to play golf at Pazo de Meira. He resumed full leadership this week after recovering from phlebitis.

Four die in guerrilla raid on Israel

From Eric Marsden Jerusalem, Sept 4

Two Israeli soldiers and two guerrilla infiltrators were killed early today in one of the fiercest encounters since the recent Suez Canal crisis. The infiltrators were wounded in the clash, near the Arab village of Fassuta in western Galilee.

The village was put under curfew immediately as part of intensive security measures. Schools were ordered to close and villagers were confined to their houses while searches were made. The raiders, whose strength was not known, apparently infiltrated across the border with Lebanon.

Later the restrictions at Fassuta were relaxed. Reports from Damascus that some of the raiders were in northern Israel had been killed in an attack by Israeli troops. A communiqué said that the unit which had seized the hostages early today withdrew from a military barracks to a wooded area between the town of Fassuta and Maalot, in upper Galilee.—Reuter.

General Ensis Silasvuo, commander of the United Nations Emergency Force, left for Damascus today.

Britain's first gold medal won by Pascoe

Britain gained its first gold medal at the European Athletics Championships in Rome yesterday when Alan Pascoe won the 400 metres hurdles. British hopes of another gold shortly afterwards were not fulfilled when David Jenkins ran well below his best form to take the silver medal in the 400 metres.

Pascoe, a 26-year-old London college lecturer from Penze, ran a superbly timed race, indicating his decision to compete despite a troublesome thigh injury which caused the British selectors to leave it up to him whether to run.

Pascoe allowed a Russian hurdler, Evgeni Gavrilenko, to make the early pace, then strode through powerfully on the final bend to hold off a Frenchman, Jean-Claude Nallet.

Eighteen-year-old Steve Overt won Britain's second silver medal of the day when second in the final of the 800 metres to Luciano Susani, of Yugoslavia.

Report, page 10

Bishops' threat to disobey S African law

From Michael Knips Cape Town, Sept 4

The Roman Catholic bishops of South Africa threatened today to disobey legislation that would stifle debate on the question of conscientious objection.

A Bill now before Parliament provides for a fine of up to 10,000 rand (£5,200) or a jail sentence of up to 10 years for anyone found guilty of encouraging people to avoid military service.

A statement issued by the board of the Southern African Bishops' Conference described the draft legislation as "an extreme measure incompatible with Christ's gospel of peace."

The statement said: "The members of the Board agree that should the Bill become law in its present form they would be bound in conscience to disobey it and would expect clergy and people of their own and other churches to do likewise."

General Abrams dies

Washington, Sept 4.—General Creighton Abrams, United States Army Chief of Staff, died early today in Walter Reed Hospital. He was 59.

Proxy bomb greets Mr Powell's arrival as Unionist candidate for Down, South

From Robert Fisk Belfast

A film director could not have devised a more dramatic introduction to Mr Powell's triumphal arrival yesterday. Chaired and hatted and wearing a short grey raincoat which made him look more like a country doctor than the leader of a Unionist resurgence, the new candidate for Down, South, was in the middle of a bomb scare and being jostled out of Belfast's best-known hotel within a few minutes of arriving for his first press conference.

Amid a flock of receptionists, coffee-shop waitresses and a gaggle of girls on the staff who were dressed in their finery for the occasion, Mr Powell was escorted to the Unionist Party headquarters next door to the original venue for Mr Powell's press conference, with 300lb of ammonium nitrate on board, wired to a detonator. The driver had been ordered by the IRA to take it to the Europa, but got only as far as an army checkpoint in Glengall Street,

from where the alarm was passed to the hotel. The Rev Martin Smyth, Grand Master of the Orange Order, and a posse of business-like Unionist officials, shepherded Mr Powell and his wife up the road while the Army started spraying a carpet of bubbling liquid 10ft high over the street to soften the impact of the explosion.

The experience left Mr Powell unmoved. In a second hotel half a mile away, owned, incidentally by the Irish Republic's state transport company, Mr Powell said, when asked what effect the bomb had had: "We are all in the hands of the Lord. In the mid government we are in death, and other texts. Any politicians of prominence in Great Britain today realize that somebody could want to do a mischief. This is no strange thought for a politician nowadays."

His colleagues beamed when he launched on his familiar condemnation of British efforts to deal with Northern Ireland. "I have been explaining for years the disastrous consequences for this province of the attempts by successive British governments to have the mid government to satisfy equally, more or less equally, those who were irreconcilable opposites; those who want this province to be a part

of the United Kingdom, and those who want it to be part of a foreign state. . . That is impossible, and the behaviour of the British Government in Ireland it appears that they thought it possible and desirable was one of the main causes of fomenting and encouraging violence."

Mr Powell said he was glad that the Government had at last seen the necessity of strengthening the RUC, because it had previously been diminishing its role. When he was asked about the security situation, he said: "Most people in Northern Ireland would swap the past five years for any year of Stormont's existence."

Would Mr Powell be prepared to join the Provisional IRA? He waited for a second before replying: "I understand that this is an illegal organization. I do not usually welcome decorations from the burglars' union."

He went on: "But an individual is an individual and a constituent is a constituent. It is the business of a member of Parliament to be available and to give advice where he can."

Was Mr Powell in Northern Ireland? Continued on page 2, col 4

The rest of the news

Housing: London boroughs criticized for poor record in providing new homes 2

Sugar shortage: Mrs Williams asks Hull dockers to lift ban on exports 2

Court Line: Fresh proposals for refunds to disappointed holidaymakers 2

Mr Benn's offer: Welsh trade union to £20,000 is available for research 2

Metropolitan Police: Force 'should be accountable to local electorate' 3

Civil assistance: Leaders are now choosing 'controllers' for group 3

British Association: Population control; gravitational waves; parascudy study; child psychology 5

Paris: Europe's farmers plan joint protest against EEC's price policy 7

Washington: Mrs Ford in an interview increases speculation about 1976 7

London: Minister confirms that Freilim will head new Mozambique government 8

Books: Michael Retcliffe on Claire Tomalin's biography of Mary Wollstonecraft 9

Ethiopia: What will the army do with the Emperor Selassie? 14

Turkey: Lessons of a subtle 1930's land-grab 14

Farming: Plead Cymru says Welsh industry faces separate crisis 16

Prices: Commission in talks on Phase Four 17

Dearer coal: NCB still plans price rise for industry next month 17

Appointments 16 News 7

Arts 12 European 7

Books 17-23 Home 2-6

Business 17-23 Overseas 7, 8

Chess 2 Obituary 16

Church 16 Science 16, 17

Court 16 Sport 16, 17

Crossword 28 TV & Radio 27

Diary 14 Theatres, etc 12

Engagements 15 25 Years Ago 15

Features 3, 14 Universities 16

Letters 17 Weather 2

Motoring 27 Wills 16

Our hotel. The fastest way to South Africa. The airline that treats you as a grand hotel treats you. Bite Diamond Service, Gold Medallion Service. Less seats, less people, more space, more kitchens, more looms, more service, more everything, even a maître d'hotel. 18.15* every day to Johannesburg. The Monday service is NON-STOP, only 12 1/2 hours. The fastest way to South Africa. Details from your IATA Travel Agent or from South African Airways, 251/9 Regent Street, London W1R 7AD. Phone 01-734 9841. Also at Waterloo Street, Birmingham, 021-643 0324; Hope Street, Glasgow, 041-221 2932; Peter Street, Manchester, 061-834 4868.

Comfort all the way. South African Airways. Where no-one's a stranger. *17.15 from October 27th.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

HOME NEWS

Report blames poor efforts by boroughs for home scarcity

By Christopher Warman Local Government Correspondent London boroughs, particularly the outer boroughs, are urged to redouble their efforts to build houses to meet the present shortage of 130,000 homes in the London area, it is stated in a government report published yesterday.

Scrutiny group sifts 403 proposed EEC laws

By Our Political Staff Common Market will remain ill understood. A scrutiny group of 271 members of the European Parliament, set up in May, 16 months after Britain joined the EEC, faced a backlog of 403 proposals in the next three months there were 132 more.

'Hazards' in hospital production of fluid

By John Roper Medical Reporter An investigation after the deaths of five patients from a contaminated dextrose drip solution showed that 10 hospital pharmacy departments out of 12 had defects in organization, the Pharmaceutical Society conference was told in Nottingham yesterday.

Miss Helen Roberts, a chemist and perfusion fluids manager at a Cheshire hospital, said that hospital production of fluids after the 1972 investigation continued under hazardous conditions. Many of the older pharmacy buildings were converted and sited in basements and near catering departments and rows of refuse bins.

Hospital pharmacists were at a great disadvantage. Manufacturers had years of experience to draw on when selecting equipment but hospital pharmacists had to rely on advice and learn from mistakes.

Mr R. Baker, of the medicines inspectorate of the Department of Health, said mistakes in the making of products might cost manufacturers large sums of money. Recovering faulty eye-drops has cost one manufacturer £15,000. Recovering 17,000 tablets in which a wrong ingredient had been used meant sifting 30,000 wholesalers' invoices and 120,000 prescriptions to discover which patients might have received the tablets.



Mr Enoch Powell with the Rev Martin Smyth, leader of the Orange Order (left), and Mr John Laird, an Assemblyman (right), walking through Belfast yesterday after a bomb scare at the Europa Hotel.

Mr Powell unmoved by bombers

Continued from page 1 Ireland out turning against his own strongly held view that governments should not legislate against reality? Was he not, after all, suggesting that legislation to ensure Northern Ireland's permanent place within the United Kingdom would diminish violence?

Mr Faulkner launches own party

From Robert Fisk Belfast Mr Brian Faulkner, the man who led the power-sharing Executive in Northern Ireland until it fell prey to the "loyalists" strike and who was once leader of the official Unionist party, launched his own political group yesterday. It is dedicated to the union with Britain and is called the Unionist Party of Northern Ireland.

Minister's call on dockers to free sugar

Hull dockers who stopped sugar exports are not helping housewives, according to Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection. She told Mr Anthony Fee, Hull docks' shop steward, in a telegram: "I cannot support it."

It was bought on the world market at prices much higher than those we pay for our regular imports for home consumption, and could only be sold at a price far above present retail levels.

Price rise continues: Another record London daily sugar price was reached yesterday. It rose a further £10 to £370 a long ton.

New proposals bring hope of Court Line refund

By Maurice Corina Industrial Editor New proposals for refunds to disappointed holidaymakers caught by the Court Line crash are to be put to the liquidators and the Government.

Travel-linked tickets urged on football clubs

By Tim Jones Football clubs are to be asked to introduce travel-linked ticket schemes for their supporters in an effort to curb hooliganism in the event of a strike.

Yard man denies assault on demonstrators

Mr John Gerrard, Deputy Assistant Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, denied yesterday that his officers had made an ill advised assault on the demonstrators in Red Lion Square, London.

£3.75m London Weekend challenge to BBC

A challenge to the BBC's autumn television line-up was announced yesterday by London Weekend Television.

Advertisement for NatWest travel cheques. Text: "You arrive safely. Your money doesn't." Includes a large arrow graphic pointing right.

Advertisement for Greater London Fund for the Blind. Text: "Why did Gladstone's Postmaster General need a little help?" Includes a portrait of Henry Fawcett.

Three leaders defeated in chess round

From Harry Golombek Chess Correspondent Paignton With losses by Corbett, P. Littlewood, and Williams in round four of the Robert Silk tournament yesterday, they now share the lead with Mestel and Nuvo, with 21 points each.

Mr Benn offers £20,000 to Welsh unions for research

From Trevor Fishlock Cardiff The Government is making £20,000 available to trade unionists in Wales to pay for research into difficulties facing working people.

Weather forecast and recordings

Weather forecast and recordings section. Includes maps of the UK and Europe showing pressure systems, and a table of weather data for various locations.

Liberal for home rule, against separatism

By Our Political Staff Mr Thorpe, leader of the Liberal Party, last night contended his political pentathlon before the election flare had been lit when he accused the two major parties of producing half-baked ideas on devolution.

Mr Benn offers £20,000 to Welsh unions for research

Mr Benn said it seemed reasonable that research by the Wales TUC should be paid for by the Government. After all, he argued, management research was often financed by the Government.

Weather forecast and recordings

Continuation of the weather forecast and recordings section, including more maps and data tables.

HOME NEWS

Call for a London police authority

By Christopher Warman Local Government Correspondent
The Metropolitan Police should be made accountable to the local electorate through the establishment of an elected police authority...



Mr Richard Hunt, a dealer, examining a proof in deep brown of an 1840 British penny stamp at Stanlev Gibbons's A. M. Smeaton collection auction in London.

Gamblers at casino were cheated, court told

Mr Graham Neville, counsel appearing for the police and the Gaming Board, told Torbay licensing magistrates yesterday how people at the Carlton Club casino in Torquay, scene of the three murders last December, were cheated.

Both the Gaming Board and the police were giving their reasons yesterday for objecting to the renewal of the club's casino licence.

It was in the casino, in Torwood Street, Torquay, that Mario Fenton, aged 44, a businessman, shot dead three people after murdering a policeman in a street.

Mr Neville said Mr Fenton lost a considerable amount of money at the casino. But the owner, Mr John Tsigrasides, when questioned by the police about giving unlawful credit to Mr Fenton, denied that and said that at no time was money or chips from the casino section advanced to Mr Fenton.

Miss Marjorie Fletcher, a former crupier at the club and now a police officer, said there were several occasions on which customers were short-changed.

On one occasion an Arab boy was winning considerably as 4 am approached, the time the casino should close on week-days. But it was kept open for an extra half-hour until the young man lost his money.

The hearing continues today.

'A' level at 84

Mr Harry Grossman, aged 84, former army major, of Peverill Road, Beeston, has passed a second A level in applied mathematics four years after gaining one in pure mathematics.

Leaders of Civil Assistance now selecting over 50 'controllers'

By Christopher Walker
In conditions of strict secrecy, General Sir Walter Walker and the other leaders of Civil Assistance, the largest of the new patriotic organizations in Britain, are now selecting more than 50 'controllers' to supervise their operation throughout the country.

Colonel Butler admitted yesterday that Civil Assistance had been approached by a number of groups in Britain who had declared that they were prepared to act 'outside the law' to deal with threats of subversion.

Colonel Butler told me that a long list of names and allegations about people in Britain allegedly involved in subversive activities had already been compiled. Warning by MP: Mr Airey Neave, Conservative MP for Abingdon, said yesterday of

the groups of General Walker and Colonel David Stirling: 'I think that, with all its genuine patriotism, an unofficial force would have great dangers'.

Question over article: The dispute over the political role of the British Army deepened yesterday after publication of a controversial article by an unidentified serving officer in Monday World, the quarterly journal of the right-wing Monday Club.

Mr John Lee, Labour MP for Birmingham, Handsworth, plans to question the Attorney General about whether the article constitutes an offence under the Incitement to Disaffection in the Armed Forces Act.

Yesterday the Ministry of Defence still had not discovered the identity of the soldier who wrote the article. He is in breach of army regulations because permission has to be obtained before any article is written and none had been sought.

Brighton suing Brian Clough and Leeds

Brian Clough, the manager of Leeds United, is being sued for damages by his former club, Brighton and Hove Albion, which alleges breach of contract. The third division club is also suing Leeds United for damages for allegedly inducing Mr Clough to break his five-year contract.

The writ alleges that two Leeds directors, Manny Cussins and Bob Roberts, induced Mr Clough to break his contract and join Leeds straightaway. Alternatively, it maintains that Leeds offered to pay £75,000 compensation if Brighton would release Mr Clough immediately and not sue it for inducing Mr Clough to break his contract.

Lord Snowdon in disabled inquiry

Lord Snowdon is chairman of a working party on the integration of the disabled, the formation of which was announced yesterday. Its formation follows discussions between Lord Snowdon, Mr Alfred Morris, minister for the disabled, and Mr Duncan Grieve, director of Action Research for the Crippled Child.

Coal board and county council clash over plans for new Yorkshire mine

From Ronald Kershaw Wakefield
A clash between the West Yorkshire County Council and the National Coal Board appears to be imminent over conditions laid down by the county council to be observed by the board in developing a new drift mine at Royston, near Barnsley.

The conditions, announced yesterday, include rules about methods of working, coal percentages of extraction, transport of output and disposal of waste. The decisions by the county council's development sub-committee against which the coal board has the right of appeal are seen by the local authority as an advance by its new planning department into more rigid environmental control.

Tommy Lawton to do 200 hours of community work

From Our Correspondent Nottingham
Tommy Lawton, aged 54, the former England and Nottingham County footballer, was ordered by Nottingham magistrates yesterday to serve a sentence of 200 hours community service work for obtaining £20 by deception from a friend.

mines, which, discounting scale of operation and location, have environmental considerations in common.

West Yorkshire County Council was at pains to emphasize the considerable consultation that has taken place between the NCB and itself, and that a certain amount of harmony had been achieved.

That became very clear last night when the coal board announced: 'While it is true there has been a high degree of consultation on the planning conditions, we have not until today seen the final wording. There are one or two matters which would appear to need clarification and we intend to

seek an early meeting with the planning authority.

'In particular we are not able to accede to any conditions about methods of working which cut across the statutory responsibilities of the mine manager, in respect of safety of the mine and subsidence precautions. These are responsibilities which cannot be delegated to any other authority.'

'So far as waste disposal is concerned, we are anxious that this vital project should not be held up pending the preparation of a major reclamation scheme in the area (one of the conditions).

'While we have agreed to transport output by rail, the condition in this respect is so worded as to be unacceptably restrictive during the development period. If for instance rail transport were interrupted for any reason when the mine is in operation.

Inquiry on high rates for water in Wales

From a Staff Reporter Cardiff
In response to anger in Wales over water charges, Mr Morris, Secretary of State for Wales, yesterday set up a committee of inquiry. He hopes it will make recommendations before the 1975/76 rates are fixed.



'Barrington Laurance are the people you should meet..'

... did me a power of good. As soon as I explained my property situation they knew exactly what I was talking about. And events over this last year have shown that they were talking about! Save...

Barrington Laurance
Property consultants and valuers
71 South Audley Street, London, W1Y 6HD. Tel: 01-482 0141. Telex: 261988

MARIA COLWELL REPORT

Sharing the responsibility: Social services, NSPCC, teachers, neighbours

By David Leigh

The report on the life and death of Maria Colwell, who was killed at the age of seven by her stepfather in a heating while she was supervised by the local authority, censures two welfare departments and the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The 60,000-word report, conclusions on the facing pages which the Government has issued in typescript while proper publication awaits the end of a printers' strike, presents a long list of failures in communication, in which social workers, NSPCC workers, school welfare officers, teachers and members of the public were all involved.

A minority report by Miss Olive Stevenson, Reader in Social Administration at Oxford University, the only one of the three inquiry members to be identified with professional social workers, accuses her colleagues of over-simplification. She has a much more sympathetic view of the decisions social workers took about the moves of the child between natural father, foster-parents and stepfather.

"I do not think a hierarchy of blame is appropriate and therefore dissociate myself from it," Miss Stevenson writes. "Society should extend its compassion not only to the people caught up in Maria Colwell's death, but to those whom it employs to perform tasks of the utmost difficulty and complexity, under conditions of great strain."

After nine weeks of public hearings in Brighton at the end of last year, the three members of the inquiry, appointed by Sir Keith Joseph, then Secretary of State for Social Services, set down immediately to disagree. Mr Thomas Field-Fisher, QC, the chairman, Alderman Mrs Rowena Davey, of Essex County Council, and Miss Stevenson could not resolve their differences in the five months of writing.

The body of the report analyses in detail the moves by which Maria Colwell was originally fostered with her relatives, the Coopers; returned after five years to her biological mother and stepfather under a local authority supervision order; and ill-treated in her own home despite reports from neighbours and teachers of her plight.

"If the foster-parents, the report says, 'East Sussex considered them suitable to foster Marie and saw no reason to change that opinion as the years passed.' They were devoted to her and she had a normal and satisfactory upbringing.

Mrs Kepple, Maria Colwell's mother, campaigned for her return. East Sussex social work department was anxious about the effect that would have on the child, but eventually decided not to oppose a court application for her return. Mrs Kepple was undertaken,

which caused upsets and attempts by the child to run away.

The report says: "We cannot accept that in a case such as this a child should be subject to the degree of stress shown by Maria."

"If there is a reluctance to seek a second opinion from another discipline and too much emphasis is placed on independent judgment, the clients will suffer as Maria did."

The report said they considered it wholly wrong that an effort was made, even at a late stage, to get a medical opinion as to the depth and significance of the child's continuing problems. There was no doubt in their minds that her loyalties lay with the Coopers.

At the court hearing, for her return to her mother, little was known about the prospective stepfather, who had a history of illness, of brawling and use of different names. The foster-parents were virtually excluded from the proceedings.

Under the supervision order that was made to replace the original and more stringent care order, there were too few powers, and no statutory rules as to how supervision should be done. Because Maria Colwell had moved to Brighton, Miss Diana Lees, the social worker responsible, was operating outside her territory, East Sussex, and did not know local school and other welfare officials.

After the court order in November, until the following February, there is not enough evidence to satisfy us that Maria's general well-being was being watched by East Sussex with sufficient care."

In April, 1972, neighbours reported that the child had injured. Welfare agencies testified that such evidence should be treated cautiously, but the report states, "the weight of this evidence is such that we unhesitatingly accept it in general terms."

The picture presented was of a physically and emotionally deteriorating child who was deprived and unhappy, at any rate after April, 1972.

Ms Depina Kirby, of the NSPCC, was called by Maria Colwell, then injured, had fallen off a scooter: "in our opinion Mrs Kirby accepted the explanation she was given for these serious injuries far too readily, in particular against the NSPCC, which had been called, the report says, "There were indications that Miss Lees did not appreciate the gravity of the situation."

That, coupled with the failure of later information to get to Miss Lees, and her belief that Maria Kirby was regularly visiting the child, led to "a complete failure to supervise" between June and December. Miss Lees's superiors had to share responsibility for that.



Maria Colwell: Sed history in which "the system" failed.

Of communications between and within schools, as the child was transferred from one to another, the report says: "This was for Maria an important link in the welfare chain and one which was on occasion weak."

"It is reasonable to infer that the staff of the Brighton schools did not regard the school record cards as an important part of their information system. Too often in the course of our inquiry we heard of 'proof systems' which in the event proved faulty."

It was essential for class teachers, three of whom had shown much sincerity and perceptiveness about Maria, to be more involved. Of communications between schools and social service departments, the report suggests there may have been a lack of confidence between the professions. There may also have been a lack of proper confidence and understanding between social work officials and members of the public, such as neighbours.

Complaints about child cruelty commonly went to the NSPCC for historical reasons. That might be causing a general confusion in other cases, the report suggests. It was possible that too much attention was placed in social

work on training the mother and no little on the stepfather. It is also suggested. The possibility of making better inquiries about a stepfather in comparable cases ought to be considered.

When courts are considering such cases, a report ought to be obtained from an independent social worker, to obviate divided perspectives in the social worker who is working for a department that has already made a recommendation. The foster-parents ought to have been in court.

Medical supervision under the supervision order proceedings was called into question. Miss Lees was greatly headsupped by not having the power to take the child forthwith to a doctor. She was dependent on Mrs Kepple's cooperation. Had the child carried on having the regular examinations obligatory under full-scale care order, her steady deterioration would have been picked up.

Miss Stevenson, in her dissenting report, emphasized the widespread family disputes which she suggested that Maria Colwell's fostering became embroiled. Social workers, she said, thought it important for the child's emotional welfare to reduce these conflicts, but she suggested that the inquiries they might have been "over-optimistic."

Maria Colwell was treated for "depression" during the period when visits were being made to her mother with a view to returning her. The majority report criticized the social worker's failure to seek psychiatric opinion on the child. Miss Stevenson said: "She was acting quite responsibly in my view in the exercise of her professional judgment."

Miss Stevenson agreed that Miss Lees's investigation of the prospective stepfather was inadequate. But she was only conforming to standard social work practice in which there is room for improvement, it was unlikely any discoveries would be made.

There were some deplorable failures of communication, Miss Stevenson said, but she rejected the assumption that the responsibilities lay with social workers entirely. Furthermore, the depth of inspection by Miss Lees and Mrs Kirby was affected because they were overworked.

Mrs Kirby was doing the work of two inspectors. Miss Lees had to take on a number of difficult cases, after the reorganization of the social work department, and had six children at physical risk under her supervision at the time. She did not think Maria Colwell was at physical risk. One wonders what the anxiety social workers can bear."

The inquiry's terms of reference were to inquire into the

care and supervision provided by local authorities and other agencies in relation to Maria Colwell, and the coordination between them.

Mr Field-Fisher wrote to Miss Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, saying: "It is a matter of regret to the committee however, that we have been unable to reach agreement on certain matters." Much of the report had none the less been signed and agreed by all three.

Maria Colwell was beaten to death in January, 1973, at the council house in Brighton where she had lived since she was returned to her natural mother, Mrs Pauline Kepple. Her stepfather, William Kepple, is serving a sentence of eight years' imprisonment for manslaughter.

East Sussex County Council was supervising the child on behalf of Brighton Borough Council, in whose area she was then technically living. The inquiry was in public after a proposed secret investigation by the county council had been scrapped in view of public protests. All the agencies involved were completely cooperative, the report emphasizes.

The inquiry examined two separate periods in Maria Colwell's life, the period with her foster-parents immediately after her birth, which ended in November, 1971, when the 1966 care order about her was revoked, and the rest of her life with her mother.

It was only after the report's account of the first period, in which the decision was taken to allow the child's return to Mrs Kepple, that Miss Stevenson wrote her dissenting report. She also disagreed with the way the final conclusions were presented, in so far as they parcelled out responsibility.

After Maria Colwell was born, the fifth of Mrs Kepple's (later Mrs Kepple) children by Raymond Colwell, the husband left home and died shortly afterwards. Mrs Kepple then went "completely to pieces", the report says. "There was ample

evidence (her) children were being consistently left alone, were neglected and dirty and that she was associating with numerous men."

As a result, the child was fostered by Mrs Cooper. Mrs Kepple's sister-in-law. She was taken back to her mother, neglected again, and formally placed with Mrs Cooper and her husband as foster-parents, while under the care of the local authority.

Miss Stevenson has reservations about the wisdom of the original decision. Mrs Kepple did not want Maria to be placed with Mrs Cooper and there were family feuds in the background. Her other four children were also put in care.

In April, 1970, Miss Diana Lees took over responsibility for Maria Colwell's case. The report said she had excellent academic and professional qualifications as well as hospital social work experience. But she lacked local authority social work experience. Her workload, in addition, was steadily increased until by 1972 she was carrying an average burden of 60 to 70 cases of all kinds, including children at physical risk.

Inevitably, a system of priorities had to be exercised for such a burden, and Maria Colwell could not receive absolute priority when it was not believed she was at physical risk. Mrs Colwell met William Kepple, and said she wanted to move to a council house and have Marie back. The report notes that the child's fears for her security were roused by that. Even very small children possess sometimes a remarkable acuity as to the implications of both situations and conversations which adults ignore at their peril and at this time Maria was over five years of age."

After a visit to her mother by Maria, Miss Lees said Mr Kepple, the prospective stepfather, showed no understanding of or concern for the child. It was suggested, the majority report says, that such an attitude was common in that type of person, and showed only a cultural difference. But, the report says, "such an apparent unconcern may mask a more sinister form of indifference which, after all, can pass through insensitivity and callousness to neglect and cruelty."

The report asks to what was Maria Colwell going if the care order was revoked. "From being an only (fostered) child, somewhat in the nature of a solitary ewe-lamb, possibly over-indulged but nicely mannered and well brought up, she was being placed with her natural mother, whom she hardly knew, whose family her mother did not believe in restricting and which she was to enter as the eldest, providing possible jealousies. Of

the man of the house virtually nothing was known."

Nevertheless, it would be wrong to ignore the fact that many "transplants", even when unprompted, did succeed. The social workers involved realized that the best approach to such a "transplant" was the gradual transfer of roots. But the hostilities in the family made them think that was impossible, although they wanted to gain time.

It is obvious that not only the most careful consideration was given to the situation as they saw it on this occasion by the East Sussex social workers, but that they were determined to proceed with caution."

The report asks, however, was it really in Maria's best interests to be returned to her mother at all. What was the true cause and depth of the trauma which it was envisaged might occur? The social workers placed great stress on the stable relationship between the child and her mother. But the plain fact is, apart from what Miss Lees was told by the Kepples themselves, neither of whom was a truthful or reliable person, nothing was known of Mr Kepple.

"His history, his family, his background, his pay packet, his habits, his character, his temperament, his health, his philosophy of life, all were unknown."

The majority report says criticism of professional practices from outside sources ought not to be inhibited. Law and medicine, both older professions, were not immune from outside criticism and were probably the better for it. If social work practice might offend against ordinary standards of social or moral concern or even appear to go against accepted tenets of common sense, it would be wrong not to indicate at least a hope that the practice should be scrutinized anew."

The acceptance of unduly high degrees of trauma in a child in the process of being transplanted came under that category. The Department of Health and Social Security has been forced to issue the report in limited numbers because it cannot be printed and published normally by the Stationery Office because of the printing dispute.

As a result, no one except the press and parties directly involved will be able to read the report in full until the dispute is resolved. Nor was it possible for newspapers to study the report in advance. Mrs Castle's ambition that everyone interested should be able to study all the findings cannot yet be realized. Unlike a royal commission, the inquiry was asked to produce not recommendations but only an analysis.

Leading article, page 15



Miss Diana Lees: Too many social welfare cases.

Appointments Vacant also on page 13

University Appointments: Macquarie University, University of the West Indies, University of Reading.

University Appointments: University of Glasgow, London School of Economics, University of London, University of Canterbury.

New Zealand Appointments: University of Canterbury, University of Otago.

Secretarial and General Appointments also on pages 24 and 26

Secretarial and General Appointments: Personnel Assistant, Talented Temps, Managing Director of Advertising Agency, German Bilingual Personal Assistant.

Secretarial: £2,200 P.A. Plus L.V.S., Two Secretaries, Great Opportunity, Film Company, W.I.

Secretarial: Architects, P.A./Secretary, Secretary to Chairman.

University of Manchester: Senior Lectures in Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

Personnel Managers, Management Consultants.

University of Dundee: Faculty of Social Sciences and Letters.

Tutor in Social Work, University of London.

Advertising Agencies: Remember that every Tuesday and Friday The Times will be publishing the £4,000 plus Appointments Page.

Secretarial: Secretary-PA in young partner, International Employment.

Secretarial Assistant with shorthand skills, Two Young P.A. Executives.

Cambridge Advertising Agency, Women's Magazine Home Editor.

The Change You'll Get From 25 Stunning, Partner of W.I. quantity surveyors.

Senior Secretary for Brussels c. £4000 p.a. We are Smith Kline & French Laboratories Limited, a world famous name in pharmaceuticals.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page.

MARIA COLWELL REPORT

Blame put on failure of communications in welfare services

The following are the conclusions of the inquiry team, chaired by Mr Thomas Field-Fischer, QC into the death of Maria Colwell... From the narrative of events covering the whole of Maria's life it can be seen that our findings necessarily involve the disclosure of many mistakes, both of commission and omission by many of those individuals who were responsible from time to time for her welfare in some degree.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION

Filter for extracting paraquat in blood

From Pearce Wright Science Correspondent... Medical researchers are experimenting with a device to take paraquat and other poisons out of the blood stream. Professor John P. Paul, of Strathclyde University, said at Stirling yesterday.

'Pill' in shops and toleration for lesbians urged

From a Staff Reporter... Toleration for lesbians and the sale of contraceptive pills in supermarkets and bars were urged by a population expert. "There seems no reason to pillory the lesbian and make her the object of opprobrium and derision", he said.

Personality test yields an index of frustration

From Our Science Correspondent... The different levels of frustration experienced by various kinds of personality were described to the British Association at Stirling yesterday by Dr John Nicholson, of Reading University.

Gravitational waves under study

From Our Science Correspondent... A totally new idea of communication by transmitting information on gravity waves directly through the centre of the earth was raised as a possibility by Dr R. W. P. Drever, of the Department of Natural Philosophy, Glasgow University, in an account to the British Association of progress on gravitational wave astronomy.

TV stimulates violence, professor says

A warning of the effects on the young of television violence was given in a presidential address by Professor B. M. Foss, head of the Department of Psychology at London University.



Miss Stevenson explains where she dissents

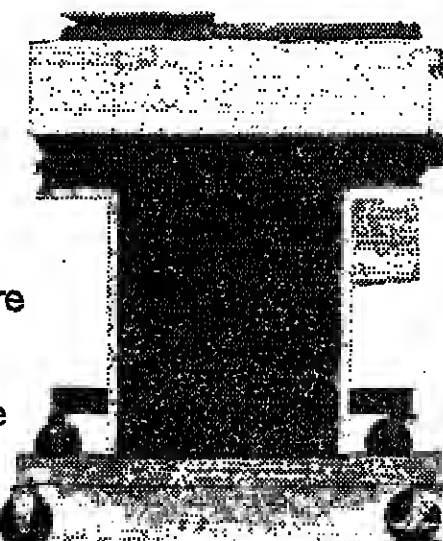
This is the letter to Mrs Casple from Miss Olive Stevenson, Reader in Applied Social Studies at Oxford University. Miss Stevenson, one of the three members of the Maria Colwell Inquiry, submitted a minority report.

Government plans to bring in new laws soon

Dr Owen, Minister of State for Health, said yesterday that there was no doubt there had been big errors of judgment in the Maria Colwell case. But he added in a BBC radio 'The World at One' interview: "In the last analysis you simply can't have any system which can cope with the type of behaviour which was exhibited to this poor little girl."

This gave Rank Xerox an idea

Rank Xerox has taken a long hard look at the tea-trolley. It gave them an idea—the new Xerox 3100. Like the tea-trolley, it's a convenient and practical way of saving time and money. You don't queue for copies, it comes round to you. And you can move it where the work is, round the whole office.



The new Xerox 3100—on wheels

London Head Office: Bridge House, Oxford Road, Liberton, Middlesex UB8 3HS. Tel: 01-833 1331. London (City): 9-13 Southwark St, London SE1 0HS. Tel: 01-578 0221. London (North & East): 41-45 Goswell Road, London EC1 7JL. Tel: 01-253 8450.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS

AUEW drops attack on social contract after Murray appeal

From Our Parliamentary Staff Brighton

A last-minute withdrawal of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' motion opposing the social contract prevented a divided vote yesterday on the contract after a two-hour debate which showed up the differences between majority and minority views in the Trades Union Congress at Brighton.

Mr Leo Murray, general secretary of the TUC, who opened the debate on the contract, said the eight points of the AUEW motion would be embodied in the policies the general council would pursue with the Government, and he repeated the appeal already made by speakers for the debate for the motion to be withdrawn.

The debate took place on the general council report and its document, *Collective Bargaining and the Social Contract*, and on three motions.

The first was a composite motion moved by the National Union of Mineworkers giving full support to the efforts of the TUC and the Government towards solving the economic difficulties facing Britain, which formed the basis of a social contract.

Among immediate objectives were the reduction of the effects of inflation; maintenance of full employment; preservation of the standard of living and the strengthening and expansion of the economy.

The motion went on to express belief in free collective bargaining and recognised that the introduction of compulsory policy on incomes could solve the difficulties facing the trade union movement.

The second motion, moved by Mr Geoffrey Drain, secretary of the National and Local Government Officers' Association, affirmed the belief that support of the trade union movement for a progressive economic policy covering prices, profits and all forms of income must depend on the rejection of statutory and government interference with voluntary

collective bargaining and the acknowledgment that wage restraint was not a solution to economic difficulties.

It declared that any future policy affecting income development agreed by the TUC and the Government must be preceded by adequate consultation within the TUC and must seek to improve the real living standards of all sectors of workers.

It must also be recognized that wages should reflect the value of different skills and responsibilities and provide for the resolution of public sector pay difficulties.

The report and both motions were passed on a show of hands, with some voting against.

The third motion, moved by the AUEW's technical, administrative and supervisory section, recognised the evils of inflation but rejected the theory that wage rises were a main contributory factor.

It therefore declared that a social compact should be accepted by trade unionists only when substantial progress had been made on the items comprising an alternative strategy to deal with inflation by a Party Liaison Committee. These were:

A large-scale redistribution of income and wealth; a big increase in housebuilding, with the emphasis on homes for those in need and for those at risk of inflation; but capitalization of rented property; public ownership of land required for the housing programme; a wide-spread permanent system of price control; vastly improved social services by injection of the necessary resources; a substantial increase in public ownership and public enterprise, coupled with public supervision of investment policies of large corporations; substantial cuts in defence expenditure to release resources to help to carry through that programme.

The motion was withdrawn at the end of the debate. Diary, page 14. Leading article, page 15.

Call to end 'atrocities in name of economy'

From Our Education Correspondent

Ever greater cuts in education would have to be implemented by local education authorities unless the Government intervened, Mr James Cantfield, president of the National Union of Teachers, told the congress.

He asked: "Can a Labour Government possibly stand by and allow this to happen. What about its promises for a vast expansion of nursery education and help for deprived schoolchildren? Only positive government intervention could help."

Already, he said, "a catalogue of woe" had been compiled on education in the name of economy. Local authorities were employing less than three years ago. One deliberately had employed 215 below "quota".

Other authorities were having to cut down by as much as 30 per cent on day-to-day running costs in spite of galloping inflation. Many children in new towns were not returning to school but turning up for day care. This was because of a planning error and there was no school for them to go to except for a 100-year-old building condemned by the authority over a year ago. Children all over the country were working in conditions which would not be tolerated by factories.

The education cuts of £182m imposed by the Conservative Government in December have been the worst in living memory, even worse than in the years of depression in the 1930s. But Mr Cantfield said that the Labour Government for not honouring a pre-election pledge to restore the cuts in the teacher training programme.

An original target of 510,000 teachers by 1981 was slashed by the Conservatives to 465,000 because of a "falling birth rate". The National Union of Teachers maintained that there would be schools in secondary schools of over 30 pupils and in primary schools to over 40 unless there were 570,000 by 1981.

Congress called unanimously on the Government to reverse the cuts in educational expenditure to halt the cut back in teacher training and to plan for an increased level of educational expenditure. Other speakers pressed for compulsory day release at colleges of further education for all young workers and a better deal for deprived and handicapped students.

Miss Diana Warwick, Civil and Public Services Association, called for special teaching in trade unionism in schools. This should be done by local trade union officers talking to schools and through a special package on trade unionism prepared possibly through the Schools Council.

She said there were many schoolchildren who did not even know that there were trade union members of a union. Most of them when they got jobs knew next to nothing of the role or organisation of the unions.



The trade unionists in yesterday's social contract debate. Top, Mr Hugh Scanlon; left, Mr Len Murray; right, Mr Lawrence Daly. Photographs by Henry Kerr

Some policy on incomes is crucial, miners insist

Mr Lawrence Daly, secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, moved a motion supporting the social contract and the arguments for it presented by Mr Murray.

He said: "We made every possible endeavour to reach agreement with our friends in the engineering union, but the difficulty was that it is not the social contract, which is only the beginning of cooperation on economic and social policies with the Government, which is essential to the achievement of the objectives they are seeking. The difficulty is that they are laying it down as a condition. This we cannot accept."

The AUEW's motion called for a large-scale redistribution of income and wealth. "This I want as well as any in this congress, but I do not see how one can achieve the large-scale redistribution of income and wealth by means of a policy of incomes policy. That is why we will be voting against their motion."

Mr Daly added: "It will be essential, and we appreciate the difficulty some of our affiliates have in which have no connection with the Labour Party, to ensure that when the election comes that the Government will have an overall majority so that it can get out of the difficulties in which it has been placed by the unholy alliance of Tories, Liberals, Unionists and so-called nationalists."

"In placing our original motion on the agenda, the miners were not only mindful of the need for a constructive economic and social strategy, but we were responding sincerely to a government which on the morrow of the election gave the miners the opportunity to reject and reduce the destructive and divisive policies of Heath and his tatterdemalion crew."

"I have never in my life appealed for blind loyalty, but it is only a Labour Government which can ensure the creation of a truly democratic socialist society. By supporting the social contract we can find a way towards the kind of society which we have long and justly demanded."

Mr John Phillips, Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, said that the social contract was a "truly democratic socialist society. By supporting the social contract we can find a way towards the kind of society which we have long and justly demanded."

Call for wider powers to pin down tax-evaders

From Alan Hamilton

The Yorkshire solicitor who described his gardeners to the Inland Revenue as "outside clerks" was only one of 400,000 tax-evaders depriving the Exchequer of up to £500m a year. Mr Anthony Christopher, general secretary-designate of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation, told the congress yesterday. Tax officers were fighting a long battle against evaders because of insufficient powers.

The Inland Revenue had to call 63 witnesses to recover £45,000 from the solicitor, he said.

"We are out to beat all tax-dodgers," Mr Christopher said. "The big league men must be our first targets; these are the

wealth in line with union social priorities and objectives.

Inflation was now running at about 16 per cent and there was a balance of payments deficit in current account. This made it vitally important that in meeting this situation the country had a government that would ensure that any burdens were spread evenly and that it would be unjust to expect society to be pulled out of its present difficulties by sacrifices made by ordinary working men and women.

The Labour Government had undertaken to follow social and economic policies in the interests of the ordinary people and not the privileged few.

Mr Geoffrey Drain, secretary of the National and Local Government Officers' Association (Nalگو), moved a motion rejecting government interference to voluntary collective bargaining.

When Labour came to power his union had a pay claim which could appear high and difficult over the payment of a London weighting allowance.

His union wanted it scised firmly that they would have no part in a policy of composite motion 10 placed on the record.

Mr John Phillips, Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, said that the social contract was a "truly democratic socialist society. By supporting the social contract we can find a way towards the kind of society which we have long and justly demanded."

Mr John Phillips, Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, said that the social contract was a "truly democratic socialist society. By supporting the social contract we can find a way towards the kind of society which we have long and justly demanded."

Call for wider powers to pin down tax-evaders

From Alan Hamilton

The Yorkshire solicitor who described his gardeners to the Inland Revenue as "outside clerks" was only one of 400,000 tax-evaders depriving the Exchequer of up to £500m a year. Mr Anthony Christopher, general secretary-designate of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation, told the congress yesterday. Tax officers were fighting a long battle against evaders because of insufficient powers.

The Inland Revenue had to call 63 witnesses to recover £45,000 from the solicitor, he said.

"We are out to beat all tax-dodgers," Mr Christopher said. "The big league men must be our first targets; these are the

TUC chief urges acceptance of self-restraint as way of breaking shackles around unions

The social contract was the only way forward that stood any chance of success, Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, said in introducing the document to the congress. The real restraints, not only of statutory incomes policy and of slow economic growth and social injustice.

"A vote for this policy is an assertion of our demand for an economic system in which unions can get on with their job of winning better wages and conditions for working people, and for a social system in which need, not power, determines the distribution of the fruits of that economic advance are to be shared out."

Mr Murray said that the present issue before congress was how quickly it could win for its members the improvements in wages and living standards that they looked to their unions to provide. For that they needed unity. There was a unity of opposition to counter the threat of the Industrial Relations Act. Now they needed a unity for achievement, a positive unity.

Although the AUEW had been rejected, the decision of the Conservatives to force into the new Act objectionable and disruptive provisions, was a warning that the Government was still unimpaired in its determination to see every avoidable strike cut out. They were looking at the TUC's policy of maintaining living standards, but not at ways of speeding up those procedures.

The social contract was not just about replacing the Industrial Relations Act by sensible ways of dealing with industrial relations problems about abolishing statutory incomes policy and restoring voluntary collective bargaining and better living standards for working people.

Economic austerity means little to spare for wage rises, Mr Crosland says

From Our Labour Staff

In a campaigning speech, Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, said the coming election would be fought in the face of two years of economic austerity without precedent in the past 25 years.

Speaking to a meeting of the Fabian Society at Brighton, he said: "In this situation, we shall make no attempt to outbid the Tories on rates or mortgages or anything else. We face a tough two years, in which our guiding principle will be fair shares and social justice, and not pie-in-the-sky promises."

What the general council wanted was agreement with the Government on the ways in which they could jointly help to bring about a situation in which unions could deliver the goods and services which their job of raising living standards.

Wage-restraint was not a solution to Britain's continuing economic difficulties. The social contract was not merely, or even mainly, concerned with wages. Its central theme was improving Britain's economic performance and improving living standards.

It was concerned with the whole area of economic activity, with improving industrial structure, and with planning the full use of manpower.

"We are on the side of enterprise. We want to see our industries efficient and prospering in the private and the public sectors. We want to work with management, and with the Government, to deliver the goods and services, the exports and the wages. That is why we have welcomed the Government's proposals for establishing joint planning agreements."

Mr Murray continued: "We want a government whose policies would make it possible for unions to achieve their objectives, and to which we can respond, in our own interests. There are limits to what any government can do for us and to what we can do for a government."

Mr Murray said that the present issue before congress was how quickly it could win for its members the improvements in wages and living standards that they looked to their unions to provide. For that they needed unity. There was a unity of opposition to counter the threat of the Industrial Relations Act. Now they needed a unity for achievement, a positive unity.

Although the AUEW had been rejected, the decision of the Conservatives to force into the new Act objectionable and disruptive provisions, was a warning that the Government was still unimpaired in its determination to see every avoidable strike cut out. They were looking at the TUC's policy of maintaining living standards, but not at ways of speeding up those procedures.

The social contract was not just about replacing the Industrial Relations Act by sensible ways of dealing with industrial relations problems about abolishing statutory incomes policy and restoring voluntary collective bargaining and better living standards for working people.

Mr Murray said that the present issue before congress was how quickly it could win for its members the improvements in wages and living standards that they looked to their unions to provide. For that they needed unity. There was a unity of opposition to counter the threat of the Industrial Relations Act. Now they needed a unity for achievement, a positive unity.

Mr Murray said that the present issue before congress was how quickly it could win for its members the improvements in wages and living standards that they looked to their unions to provide. For that they needed unity. There was a unity of opposition to counter the threat of the Industrial Relations Act. Now they needed a unity for achievement, a positive unity.

Mr Murray said that the present issue before congress was how quickly it could win for its members the improvements in wages and living standards that they looked to their unions to provide. For that they needed unity. There was a unity of opposition to counter the threat of the Industrial Relations Act. Now they needed a unity for achievement, a positive unity.

Mr Murray said that the present issue before congress was how quickly it could win for its members the improvements in wages and living standards that they looked to their unions to provide. For that they needed unity. There was a unity of opposition to counter the threat of the Industrial Relations Act. Now they needed a unity for achievement, a positive unity.

Mr Murray said that the present issue before congress was how quickly it could win for its members the improvements in wages and living standards that they looked to their unions to provide. For that they needed unity. There was a unity of opposition to counter the threat of the Industrial Relations Act. Now they needed a unity for achievement, a positive unity.

Mr Murray said that the present issue before congress was how quickly it could win for its members the improvements in wages and living standards that they looked to their unions to provide. For that they needed unity. There was a unity of opposition to counter the threat of the Industrial Relations Act. Now they needed a unity for achievement, a positive unity.

Mr Murray said that the present issue before congress was how quickly it could win for its members the improvements in wages and living standards that they looked to their unions to provide. For that they needed unity. There was a unity of opposition to counter the threat of the Industrial Relations Act. Now they needed a unity for achievement, a positive unity.

Engineers say living standards are threatened

Mr Kenneth Gill, secretary of the technical, administrative and supervisory section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, who was elected yesterday to the general council as the first Communist for some years, moved the motion opposing the social contract. He said that his union wanted a strong Labour Government and would fight to the utmost for its return.

The AUEW's struggle against the legislation the trade bigwig who made up the Tory party was well-known. The union still bore some of the scars.

"I view with profound distrust the Tory press advice to Labour on how to win the election, and the Tory press advice to the Government on how to win the election. When did they last learn anything from a Labour Government?"

In the general council's document, *Collective Bargaining and the Social Contract*, appeared the new cure: "No compulsory restraint, but instead of them refusing we do not ask."

The difference between TUC policy under Tory and Labour administrations might appear to be a matter of degree, but it is a matter of principle. The policy of maintaining living standards, but not at ways of speeding up those procedures.

Nalگو motion condemns spending cuts

From Our Labour Staff

A motion condemning the Conservative public expenditure cuts last December as detrimental to the quality of life in Britain, the quality of services provided and the interests of staffs providing them was carried.

Mr Edward Alderton, National and Local Government Officers' Association, moving it, said it was ridiculous that there should be people in Britain so poor that they thought that if they ate smoked salmon they would get lung cancer, and that in a year in which a surgeon laid eggs was beyond them. The wealth of a nation was in its people, and mainly to the people the TUC represented.

Clash over demand for minimum £30 wage

From Raymond Parnham Brighton

The TUC began to put flesh on the bones of the social contract yesterday with a demand for a £30 workers' minimum wage for men and women. There was a clash between union leaders on how it should be achieved. Mr John Morris, secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, called for a big-ordinated campaign by unions with the backing of the Labour Government to end low pay by collective bargaining.

The £30 demand was not extravagant, it was not inflationary, Mr Morris said. It was a wage above the poverty line. "It is criminal for an employer to pay less than the state pays to a man out of work and in need," he said.

Exploitation was rife in agriculture, manufacturing, among the disabled and immigrant workers. "The problem cries out for action. I am calling for action," he said. Unions should help low-paid workers in the private sector. The TUC should press for an amendment to the Employment Protection Act to enable trade unions to go to court to force employers to pay towards forcing employers to pay the minimum wage.

Mr Alan Fisher, general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, rejected that approach as inadequate. He called for annual negotiations by the TUC, the Confederation of British Industry and the Government for a minimum wage which would be enforceable at law. He described it as a neat, clean method, but it did not receive the support of the congress.

"We think that our method is much more effective than the 'clean method' that has been a congress policy for the last seven years, a policy which has had no effect on low pay," Mr Fisher said.

Mr David Bassett, general secretary of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, spoke of the shame of the low-paid workers in the Government service, the shame of the National Health Service, of nurses, of Remploy and of local authorities, which were only touching £25 a week.

But he was also present to high-paid industries, he added. In printing, 9 per cent of workers earned less than £25 a week. In engineering, it was 2 per cent and in chemicals 3 per cent.

"Now is not the moment to bring to a single simple solution of a statutory minimum wage. Every income policy has been an objective of the solving of the low-paid problem. The results have been exactly the opposite, each income policy has increased the differential," Mr Bassett said.

There was a role for government, but only as a hattrick for collective bargaining. "We should make it clear from the start that the state's attitude in forthcoming negotiations for workers in local government, the National Health Service and public utilities is crucial to the low-paid problem."

Jeers for American view

Some TUC delegates heckled and protested when Mr Max Green, a former member of the Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organizations, described détente as another play of the Soviet Union when he addressed congress.

He acknowledged that the TUC and the AFL-CIO did not see eye to eye on the rules of their respective organizations should play in the arena of international affairs. There were interruptions when he asked: "Where was détente when the East Germans again blocked the land access to Berlin

WEST EUROPE

Farmers plan protest demonstrations throughout the Nine

From Richard Wigg Paris, Sept 4
Farmers' leaders from throughout the European Community decided today in Paris to stage demonstrations in each of the nine countries on September 15...

Today's meeting, termed a "European summit", was attended by 15 organizations, including Britain's National Farmers' Union. A joint statement issued afterwards said frankly that the aim was to put pressure on the EEC Commission and the governments into granting more than the proposed 4 per cent increase...

The farmers' leaders said the demonstrators would recall to public opinion the role played by European agriculture in providing regular and moderately priced food products. The governments of the Nine were warned of the danger that "impoverished and discouraged" farmers might abandon the production of certain foodstuffs.

Michel Debattisti, president of the French federation of farmers' unions, who called today's meeting, argues that the proposed 4 per cent increase is quite unrealistic, when account is taken of inflation during the past six months as reflected in higher bills for fertilizers, fuel and animal foodstuffs.

The French farmers who have been staging various types of demonstrations for weeks are likely to descend into the streets again in strength. M Christian Bonnet, the French Minister of Agriculture has indicated support for the farmers' view that a 4 per cent is not enough.

Mr Richard Butler, deputy president of the NFU, speaking from today's meeting, said his organization had yet to decide on methods to arouse public opinion. They did not want to block streets, he emphasized, but public opinion would be alerted to the basic problem, as British farmers saw it, of ensuring that any measures regarding prices were reflected in returns to the farmers.

The public must understand, he added, that shortages would develop, for instance, in beef...

EEC summit waits on British election

From Our Own Correspondent Paris, Sept 4
Reports in the French press that Paris might call a new European summit conference in the second half of October, have been described in authoritative quarters today as without foundation. M André Roasi, the Government spokesman, stated after this morning's meeting of the Council of Ministers, that for the time being no date had been set for such a summit.

This stands to reason. The French Government has not yet fully worked out its proposals for "putting Europe back on the rails". So far it has only reached the stage of ideas, which President Giscard d'Estaing put to Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, at their informal meeting in Paris on Monday.

France also wants to consult its other partners in the Community and obtain reactions to suggestions in order to avoid any impression that this is going to be in any way a Franco-German "frame-up".

Finally, it wishes to know the date of the British elections, before acting on one for the summit. In the hope that the new British Government will have a clear line of policy on Europe, it is fully appreciated here that a Labour victory with a comfortable majority may not remove the uncertainty, and that Mr Wilson may go on playing a relatively pro-European game abroad and an anti-European one at home so long as the so-called negotiation has not been concluded; but it is already quite clear that, once the elections are over and whether the new British Government likes it or not, France will put all its weight behind a new European initiative, confident that it has the full backing of West Germany.

The most likely timing of the summit is around the middle of November, in order to avoid clashing with the end of the year festivities.

Swiss villagers search forest for a 'tiger'

From Our Correspondent Geneva, Sept 4
The people of Haldenstein, a village above Coire, in the Rhodans, are living a state of apprehension as they believe here may be a "tiger" in the surrounding forest.

Three days ago, the carcass of a roe deer was found at "risch". The local gamekeeper was examining it when he poked up and saw a full-grown tiger 100 yards away. It disappeared into bushes. He alerted the village, a hunting party as hurriedly assembled, got to the spot at dusk and started eating their way through the undergrowth. They caught a glimpse of "the tiger" on a rocky outcrop, against the light of the rising moon. It ran off through the rocks.

The deer carcass was left alone but has not been touched. Experts say the killing was certainly done by an animal much larger than the biggest dog. Hunting parties have been ordered only, with members including Zurich wild animal expert armed with a rifle firing a knock-out narcotic capsule. While there is conjecture that the beast might be a jaguar or a lynx, the men who "saw the stripes on its back", are convinced that it is a tiger.

Disintegration of Norway's ruling party

From Our Correspondent Oslo, Sept 4
The Norwegian Labour Party, which has dominated the country's politics since the 1930s and has been in power in most of the postwar period, now slowly disintegrating. New men are jockeying for the leadership.

The chief editor of Arbeiderbladet, a party post, was dismissed without warning in March this year. At a meeting of the national executive last week, Mr Ronald Bye, the secretary-general, announced his decision to resign.

Mr Trygve Bratteli, the time Minister, who is also chairman of the party, has been told that he will give up his chairmanship at the congress next year. There are several candidates for the chairmanship, but it is a wide question who is going to

lead the party in the future. On this occasion, therefore, the chairman will be elected instead of coming into the line of succession, which has been the practice for many years. Underlying everything are the amoudering feuds which arose over the issue of European Community membership. These reduced the Labour Party to minority status, and since the elections last year its position has steadily gone down, according to a series of opinion polls. There has been a period of self-criticism which occasionally has taken the form of open strife.

At last week's meeting of the executive, a Labour MP demanded the resignation of the Prime Minister, who subsequently was given a vote of confidence. Yet it is almost unheard of that anyone in a high party position should publicly demand the leader's resignation.

The Labour Party now has to face the fact that most of its voters are in the centre and not to the left, which has eroded its base. The erosion also has been fed by increasing discontent over the high level of taxation.

It is now the party's aim to halt the erosion, yet the strife within its ranks seems impossible to stop. At the moment, it can count on more than 30 per cent of the electorate compared with some 40 per cent a year ago and about 45 per cent in the "golden age".

Political observers judge that this reduction in supporters has come to stay. In consequence, it is a fact of political life in Norway for the years ahead that the time of strong majority governments has gone.

Panic sugar buying spreads to France

From Charles Hargrove Paris, Sept 4
French housewives have been raiding sugar stocks in supermarkets and shops, after a warning last weekend from the sugar beet growers that they had better make provision for at least two months because France runs the risk of running out of sugar very shortly.

English housewives living on the Channel coast, who have already experienced such shortages, have also been in the shops, taking day trips to France to fill their baskets with sugar from Boulogne or Calais. A seaman on a container-transportation steamer commented wryly: "With all the sugar we have on board if we capsize we shall sink in a sea of syrup."

French shopkeepers are less than satisfied with these cross-Channel raids. First they come to buy up our candles, then our toilet paper, and now our sugar, one of them remarked. In the Seine Maritime region, the local grocers' association has called on its members to supply customers with abnormal quantities of sugar. A Paris supermarket sold six tons of sugar yesterday while its normal sales are about a ton daily. Some retailers are going to supermarkets to replenish their own stocks.

"This panic is idiotic," one shop manager declared. "There has been a depletion of stocks, but by tomorrow they should be replenished." The scare has been deliberately provoked by the sugar beet growers' confederation in an attempt to force the European Commission to agree to an increase in the price of sugar in the Community, sufficient to encourage higher production.

In an interview to France-Sport today, M Cayre, the president of the sugar beet growers' confederation, claimed that he was defending not only the interests of sugar beet growers but also of French consumers, against the blindness of the Brussels technocrats. Community sugar policy is grotesque," he said. "Mansholt and Lardinois, for humanitarian reasons, wished to reduce European sugar production in order to make room for imports from underdeveloped countries. But the result is that these countries are selling their sugar at a world price of 5 francs a kilo rather than to deliver it to us in Europe at 2 francs a kilo. The Community is going to buy sugar at 6 or 7 francs rather than encourage sugar beet production which brings in foreign currency to buy oil."

In a letter published in Le Monde today, M Cayre said: "The price of sugar in France is the lowest in the world. The pillaging of sugar stocks we see at our frontiers comforts us in the conviction that we are in order to ensure that the EEC turns its back on Malthusianism and embarks resolutely on expansion." M Jean-Pierre Fourcade, the Minister of Finance, is reported to be fuming over this attempt to manipulate public opinion.

"When world prices were much lower than French ones, French taxpayers paid the difference," he said yesterday. "Today I regret that producers should have exploited the fear of consumers to serve their own interests. The ordinance of 1945 which provided for penalties for 'starvers of the people' is still in force. Will it be necessary to resort to it?" Sugar beet producers should have a little more memory and a little decency."

Mr Maddox was elected governor in 1966 at the height of the race conflict of that decade. He gained fame when he announced that he would not obey the Civil Rights Act and disorganize restaurants and the "new South" generally, distributed copies of an old photograph taken during those stirring days, showing Mr Maddox standing guard outside his restaurant with a revolver in his hand. He finally closed it rather than admit blacks.

Mr Maddox is now Lieutenant-Governor of Georgia. He was not allowed to run for a second term in 1970 under the state constitution and ran for the second position instead. The Governor, Mr James Carter, appointed yesterday's victor, Mr George Busbee.

Mr Maddox campaigned in the old way, travelling the back roads of Georgia and proclaiming "O'Leary is here" and insisting that he was the representative of the "little man"—lower-class whites left behind by the startling economic progress Georgia has had recently. It was to no avail.

The South has left Mr Maddox and his kind behind. The only surviving important politician whose position is based on his racial stand during the 1950s and 1960s is Governor George Wallace of Alabama—and even he has abandoned his old slogan "Segregation now, segregation for ever."

Miss Caballe to undergo throat operation

Barcelona, Sept 4.—Montserrat Caballe, aged 41, the Spanish operatic star, is to undergo a throat operation in Barcelona on September 13.

In an interview here last night with a Spanish news agency, she said that the operation would not affect her singing.

Royal visitors see Helsinki

Helsinki, Sept 4.—Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands walked through the crowded South Harbour open air market and stopped for coffee at the same booth used by President Lyndon Johnson on his 1963 visit.

The royal couple, on the second day of their four-day official visit to Finland, began their day with a tour of Parliament.

Emperor's aide among six held in Ethiopia

Addis Ababa, Sept 4.—Emperor Haile Selassie's private secretary was among six people arrested today on orders from the armed forces' coordinating committee, Ethiopia radio announced.

Mr Yabannes Kidane Miriam was said to be the last official remaining at the Emperor's side apart from members of the imperial family who are with him at the palace.

The 165 prominent officials now detained include all the close aides of the Emperor and members of his former Crown and Judicial Councils.—Agence France-Presse and AP.

The Emperor's future, page 14

S Vietnam air sorties cut

Saigon, Sept 4.—Cuts in United States military aid and uncertainty over fuel supplies are forcing South Vietnam to limit air strikes against the Communists.

The reduction in air attacks was believed to have become sharper in the past week. South Vietnam has been trying to cut back on ammunition and fuel usage for several months, but the vote in Congress last month to limit military aid for South Vietnam to \$700m (£300m) this year has prompted sterner economy measures.

There are reports that a lack of spare parts for some of the United States-supplied aircraft here are also affecting the number of sorties flown, but military sources say that the main problem is the price of fuel.

OVERSEAS



The Prince of Wales speaks to Mrs Kirk after the funeral service in Wellington yesterday for Mr Norman Kirk, the New Zealand Prime Minister.

Prince at service for Mr Kirk

From Our Correspondent Wellington, Sept 4

Thousands of New Zealanders stood in driving rain to pay their last respects to Mr Norman Kirk, the Prime Minister, who died on Saturday, as his funeral procession moved through the streets of Wellington today.

Earlier at an ecumenical service in St Paul's Cathedral, attended by the Prince of Wales, representing the Queen emissaries from abroad, members of the Cabinet, other dignitaries and members of the public, the Most Rev A. H. Johnson, Anglican Primate of New Zealand, spoke of Mr Kirk's lifelong desire to be of service to others.

The country has responded emotionally to Mr Kirk's death of 51 after 20 months in office. There have been moving scenes during the past two days as mourners, among them many Maoris, stood in long queues, often in rain, waiting to file past the coffin as the body lay in state in Parliament House.

Similar scenes were expected in Christchurch, Mr Kirk's home city, where the body now lies at the town hall after having been flown from Wellington.

There will be a simple burial service tomorrow at Waitangi, Mr Kirk's birthplace which is a small south island town.

Twenty-eight countries sent special representatives to today's funeral service. These were augmented by members of the diplomatic corps. Six prime ministers from the Pacific region, including Mr Gough Whitlam of Australia, attended. Mr Edward Short, Leader of the House of Commons, represented the British Government. The Prince of Wales was due to leave for Britain later tonight.

Grenade attack at Nicosia church

From Our Correspondent Nicosia, Sept 4

Turkish troops advanced in violation of the 19-day-old ceasefire to overrun the Greek Cypriot village of Galini in north-west Cyprus, the Government announced today.

A United Nations peace force spokesman confirmed that the Greek Cypriot National Guard had lodged a protest after Turkish forces opened mortar and machine gun fire and then overran National Guard positions yesterday. But he declined to say whether Galini had been captured.

The spokesman also said that Turks threw two hand grenades in to a churchyard astride the "green line" dividing the Greek and Turkish sectors of Nicosia on Thursday night—another violation of the ceasefire. The attack was preceded by bursts of fire that echoed down the deserted streets bathed in moonlight, coming from the north side of the line, according to the spokesman.

The grim count at the mass grave in the Turkish Cypriot village of Maratha, begun three days ago, was more than 84 skulls when it was concluded yesterday, the United Nations reported.

The spokesman said the National Guard prevented an investigation of another mass grave near Limassol, insisting that investigations be carried out on the Turkish side as well.

Fraud charge against Mrs Papadopoulos

From Our Correspondent Athens, Sept 4

Charges of fraud were today brought against Mrs Despina Papadopoulos, the wife of former President George Papadopoulos, the deposed dictator, by the public prosecutor in Athens. The charge carries a penalty of up to 10 years imprisonment.

The action follows an inquiry into accusations that Mrs Papadopoulos drew a salary as confidential secretary in the Central Intelligence Service (KYP) even after the 1967 coup, when she married the then Colonel Papadopoulos.

The sum involved exceeds £13,000.

Some 70 university professors purged during the dictatorship for political reasons have been reinstated by decree. All professors appointed by Government order during the dictatorship have been dismissed.

The Government is preparing another decree to reinstate judges dismissed by the junta and to remove those appointed during the previous regime.

US formal links with E Germany

Washington, Sept 4.—The United States today formally established diplomatic relations with the German Democratic Republic. An agreement between the two governments was signed at the State Department.

Ambassadors will be exchanged later. President Ford nominated Mr John Sherman Cooper, former Republican Senator from Kentucky, to be the first ambassador to East Germany.

Drive to gain UN support by Palestinians

Cairo, Sept 4.—Arab foreign ministers today ended a four-day conference by agreeing on the first step in a diplomatic drive by the Palestinians to gain international support for their position in the Middle East conflict.

Acting on a proposal by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the ministers instructed their United Nations representatives to call collectively for a General Assembly debate on the Palestine issue as a separate item on the agenda.

The PLO planned to send delegations and messages to many countries to seek their support at the United Nations, in which it already had the backing of at least 80 members.

The new Georgia rejects Mr Maddox as governor

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, Sept 4

Mr Lester Maddox, former Governor of Georgia, has been defeated in an attempt to win back the post. He was decisively beaten in the second round of the state Democratic primary election yesterday and Georgia thus turned its back on segregation.

Mr Maddox was elected governor in 1966 at the height of the race conflict of that decade. He gained fame when he announced that he would not obey the Civil Rights Act and disorganize restaurants and the "new South" generally, distributed copies of an old photograph taken during those stirring days, showing Mr Maddox standing guard outside his restaurant with a revolver in his hand. He finally closed it rather than admit blacks.

Mr Maddox is now Lieutenant-Governor of Georgia. He was not allowed to run for a second term in 1970 under the state constitution and ran for the second position instead.

The Governor, Mr James Carter, appointed yesterday's victor, Mr George Busbee.

Mr Maddox campaigned in the old way, travelling the back roads of Georgia and proclaiming "O'Leary is here" and insisting that he was the representative of the "little man"—lower-class whites left behind by the startling economic progress Georgia has had recently. It was to no avail.

Man with rusty nail hijacks airliner

Boston, Sept 4.—A man was charged with air piracy today after it had been alleged that he tried to extort \$100,000 (£43,000) from Eastern Airlines by seizing the pilot of a commuter flight and threatening him with a rusty nail.

According to the FBI, Marshall Collins, aged 20, Providence, Rhode Island, boarded a DC 9 jet at New York for the flight to Boston. When the airliner had landed, the hijacker rushed forward and grabbed the pilot round the neck, scratching him with the nail.

The 95 passengers and four members of the crew scrambled out of emergency exits over the wings because the hijacker refused to permit the doors of the aircraft to be opened.

The hijacker then held the pilot hostage for three hours, demanding \$100,000, the value of each passenger's life insurance, plus \$10,000 for each passenger's life insurance.

A black FBI agent persuaded Mr Collins, who also is black, to surrender, according to FBI sources. Mr Collins and the pilot emerged from the aircraft and Mr Collins was arrested. The pilot was treated for superficial facial wounds.

Police at La Guardia airport, New York, where the hijacker boarded the aircraft, said metal-detecting devices—through which each passenger must pass—would have detected the nail. However a passenger would doubtless be permitted to go on board with a nail or other such small metal objects.—Reuter.

Mrs Ford parries '1976' questions

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, Sept 4

Mrs Betty Ford today held her first White House press conference and bolstered expectations that her husband will run for election in 1976. It had previously been reported that Mrs Ford had released her husband from a pre-presidential commitment not to seek further office.

Today she would only say "it depends on the state of the country" on whether Mr Ford would run; but she would be campaigning, she said, for "guess who?"

Apparently suppressing some nervousness with a broadly fixed smile, the new first lady, in yellow wool dress and matching neck scarf, took 25 minutes of questions before a gathering of some 200 reporters, mostly women.

She defiantly challenged the President's boast to be preparing his own breakfast, saying she was afraid to be bad by oob because accustomed to the "very fine service" upstairs at the White House. She professed to be doing her bit in the struggle against inflation, saying the family no longer ate as much steak and roast beef "as the boys would like". Cattle farmers may not like this, but she suggested everyone do without a little.

As a former dancer with Martha Graham, Mrs Ford said she wanted, as first lady, to do what she could for arts, especially in promoting funds for the national endowment. She also intended to be active helping underprivileged and handicapped children.

Mrs Ford is obviously proud of her own four children. She twice referred to them all enjoying "a family conference over the dinner table", and she explained that the President was influenced by his children in the recent decision to seek leniency towards the Vietnam conscription dodgers and deserters.

She publicly complimented her children for the way they had adapted to the White House life. That had "dumbfounded" her, she said. She described herself as "heppy", "very busy", and said "I always thought I was normal".

She described the White House as "truly a beautiful spot", though she suggested the President and family would try to keep to their Christmas holidays in their small apartment at Vail, a Colorado ski resort in the Rockies.

She saw no reason why they all could not maintain "that normal family relationship". Mrs Ford committed herself to two questions. Asked by a press reporter for a Roman Catholic newspaper for her position on abortion, she readily expressed herself "definitely" closer to those favouring it than opposing it.

When another questioner she undertook to intercede with the President to see whether cancer research could not be expedited.

She professed to be "good friends" with the Nixons, although she admitted she had not spoken to Mrs Nixon since the former President's departure. They corresponded, she said.

Although she had not completed the move of the Ford home into the White House, someone asked how she wished to be remembered. "As a constructive wife of a President", she rejoined. She did not expect to come anywhere near living up to the standards of the first ladies, yet it was her ambition to try coming close.

Like her husband she has the knack of sounding as if she means it.

Surprises in reshuffling of Nixon appointees

From Fred Emery Washington, Sept 4

President Ford, in a reshuffle of Nixon appointees, today nominated Mr George Bush to be the new chief of the United States mission in Peking and Mr Kenneth Rush to be new Ambassador to France.

Speculation that former General Alexander Haig, soldiering on as White House Chief of Staff, would be nominated for the post of Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, was denied by Jerry Brinkers, White House press secretary. He said Mr Haig had expressed a desire to return to the army but this was "only one of the options" the President was considering.

There were indications of deep allied dismay that a man so militarily inexperienced and politically untested would be the disgrace of President Nixon would even be considered for the highest Nato post.

But Mr Ford is known to have high regard for General Haig—feeling grateful that he had helped, crucially, to engineer the Nixon resignation. Most recently his official status was described as White House Chief of Staff for the "duration" of the news papers and broadcasting correspondents emerged today with reports he was being considered for the Nato post, or a high army command.

General Heig, aged 50, is unpopular with the army high command. He was a colonel when the Nixon White House ended was catapulted four-star general, over the heads of some 230 officers senior to him, by President Nixon. He was briefly Vice-Chief of Army Staff before replacing Mr H. R. Haldeman in 1973.

Today's appointments were something of a surprise. Mr Bush, a national Republican chairman, has been heavily promoted as Vice-President of the party's right wing but Mr Rockefeller was preferred. He is a former Texas congressman and was one of Mr Nixon's appointees, as Ambassador to the United Nations. He is regarded as a political lightweight.

Mr Ford is proposing a woman, Mrs Mary Louise Smith, to succeed him.

Mrs Ford parries '1976' questions

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, Sept 4

Mrs Betty Ford today held her first White House press conference and bolstered expectations that her husband will run for election in 1976. It had previously been reported that Mrs Ford had released her husband from a pre-presidential commitment not to seek further office.

Today she would only say "it depends on the state of the country" on whether Mr Ford would run; but she would be campaigning, she said, for "guess who?"

Apparently suppressing some nervousness with a broadly fixed smile, the new first lady, in yellow wool dress and matching neck scarf, took 25 minutes of questions before a gathering of some 200 reporters, mostly women.

She defiantly challenged the President's boast to be preparing his own breakfast, saying she was afraid to be bad by oob because accustomed to the "very fine service" upstairs at the White House. She professed to be doing her bit in the struggle against inflation, saying the family no longer ate as much steak and roast beef "as the boys would like". Cattle farmers may not like this, but she suggested everyone do without a little.

As a former dancer with Martha Graham, Mrs Ford said she wanted, as first lady, to do what she could for arts, especially in promoting funds for the national endowment. She also intended to be active helping underprivileged and handicapped children.

Mrs Ford is obviously proud of her own four children. She twice referred to them all enjoying "a family conference over the dinner table", and she explained that the President was influenced by his children in the recent decision to seek leniency towards the Vietnam conscription dodgers and deserters.

She publicly complimented her children for the way they had adapted to the White House life. That had "dumbfounded" her, she said. She described herself as "heppy", "very busy", and said "I always thought I was normal".

She described the White House as "truly a beautiful spot", though she suggested the President and family would try to keep to their Christmas holidays in their small apartment at Vail, a Colorado ski resort in the Rockies.

She saw no reason why they all could not maintain "that normal family relationship". Mrs Ford committed herself to two questions. Asked by a press reporter for a Roman Catholic newspaper for her position on abortion, she readily expressed herself "definitely" closer to those favouring it than opposing it.

When another questioner she undertook to intercede with the President to see whether cancer research could not be expedited.

She professed to be "good friends" with the Nixons, although she admitted she had not spoken to Mrs Nixon since the former President's departure. They corresponded, she said.

Although she had not completed the move of the Ford home into the White House, someone asked how she wished to be remembered. "As a constructive wife of a President", she rejoined. She did not expect to come anywhere near living up to the standards of the first ladies, yet it was her ambition to try coming close.

Like her husband she has the knack of sounding as if she means it.

Surprises in reshuffling of Nixon appointees

From Fred Emery Washington, Sept 4

President Ford, in a reshuffle of Nixon appointees, today nominated Mr George Bush to be the new chief of the United States mission in Peking and Mr Kenneth Rush to be new Ambassador to France.

Speculation that former General Alexander Haig, soldiering on as White House Chief of Staff, would be nominated for the post of Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, was denied by Jerry Brinkers, White House press secretary. He said Mr Haig had expressed a desire to return to the army but this was "only one of the options" the President was considering.

There were indications of deep allied dismay that a man so militarily inexperienced and politically untested would be the disgrace of President Nixon would even be considered for the highest Nato post.

But Mr Ford is known to have high regard for General Haig—feeling grateful that he had helped, crucially, to engineer the Nixon resignation. Most recently his official status was described as White House Chief of Staff for the "duration" of the news papers and broadcasting correspondents emerged today with reports he was being considered for the Nato post, or a high army command.

General Heig, aged 50, is unpopular with the army high command. He was a colonel when the Nixon White House ended was catapulted four-star general, over the heads of some 230 officers senior to him, by President Nixon. He was briefly Vice-Chief of Army Staff before replacing Mr H. R. Haldeman in 1973.

Today's appointments were something of a surprise. Mr Bush, a national Republican chairman, has been heavily promoted as Vice-President of the party's right wing but Mr Rockefeller was preferred. He is a former Texas congressman and was one of Mr Nixon's appointees, as Ambassador to the United Nations. He is regarded as a political lightweight.

Mr Ford is proposing a woman, Mrs Mary Louise Smith, to succeed him.

OVERSEAS

Lisbon ministers say Frelimo will head the new government

Lisbon, Sept 4.—The Frelimo guerrilla movement will head a provisional government due to be set up in Mozambique later this month, Portuguese ministers said here today. As the ministers set out for formal negotiations with Frelimo in the Zambian capital of Lusaka, Senhor Mario Soares, the Foreign Minister, said the essential lines of an independence agreement were already settled. Dr Antonio de Almeida Santos, the Overseas Territories Minister, forecast that full agreement would be reached in the Lusaka talks due to start tomorrow, and said the provisional government would be formed about a week later. Both he and Major Ernest Meia Antunes, Minister without portfolio, said Portugal would legally recognize the independence of Mozambique next year. The new provisional government, in which Frelimo would have a majority, would not be headed by the Frelimo leader, Mr Samora Machel, he said. They understood it would be the first president of independent Mozambique, although they emphasized that this was for Frelimo itself to decide. Official Portuguese sources said the provisional government chief would probably be a Frelimo regional commander from the Mozambique district of Tete. Major Melo Antunes said the outline agreement made no provision for any elections before independence, the date of which is to be fixed during the Lusaka talks. Observers said the terms of the prospective agreement were in line with the three main points which Frelimo—the Mozambique Liberation Front—insisted on before any agreement to end the guerrilla war it has been fighting against Portugal in Mozambique for the past 10 years. These points are that Portugal recognizes the inalienable right of the Mozambique people to independence, that it transfers power to the Mozambique people and that Frelimo is their sole legitimate representative. "The fundamental aspect is that the war ends and that the future of Mozambique can be assured within the terms of a natural independence, since the

Judge frees two Africans held without trial

From Our Own Correspondent Cape Town, Sept 4 Two members of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) were released by a judge in Windhoek yesterday after being held without trial for seven months and eight months. Mr Lot Zacharias, aged 31, and Mr Axel Jackson Jobannes, aged 28, were detained under the Terrorism Act in January. Until July 19 they were held in isolation and they applied unsuccessfully for bail on August 2. Release, they said, Mr Justice J. Strydom said: "After all

World trip air couple die in crash

Hsmilto, New Zealand, Sept 4.—A pilot and girl companion, who flew a light aircraft from England to New Zealand, died when it crashed here a few days after their flight halfway round the world. They were Mr Neil Steven, aged 30, of the Channel Islands, and Miss Ann Whitworth, of Beer, Devon. The crash occurred on Monday, just after Mr Steven, who owned the aircraft, and Miss Whitworth, had taken off from an airfield near Whitbang, on the Cornwall peninsula, where Mr Steven had been visiting his parents.—Reuter.

Drug plants found in palace garden

Guatemala, Sept 3.—Police today removed several marijuana plants which had been planted in the Presidential Palace gardens after an eed-drug campaign.—Reuter.

Desperate state of Czech political prisoners

By Our Foreign Staff The Committee to Defend Czechoslovak Socialists, based in London, has received an urgent appeal from Prague on behalf of political prisoners in Czechoslovakia. The appeal describes the intolerable conditions in two prisons—Litmerice and Ostrava—where the men are housed in small damp cells, two to a cell. No sun, or even direct light reaches them and they suffer from cold. In these airless conditions, with a toilet in the corner, they have to live and work, not being allowed out even to the workshops. Among prisoners transferred last year to these institutions are Professor Sochata, Marxist lecturer and leading supporter of the Dubcek reforms of 1968; Mr Jiri Muller, former student leader; Dr Milan Siliha, former secretary of the Socialist Party in Brno; Dr Jan Tesar, historian, and Dr Milan Hübli, a leading communist and former friend of Dr Gustav Husak, the present party leader. All were sentenced to the summer of 1972 to prison terms ranging from three to six and a half years. Their physical and mental state is reported to be critical. One prisoner has lost 37lb, all are desperately thin and pale. Food parcels in supplement the prison food are limited to 6lb once in three months. Mental depression is worsened by the fact that visits are allowed only once in three months, and conversation is restricted solely to family matters. Medical attention is gravely inadequate. Mr Muller, who contracted eye trouble in prison, is losing his sight, but no treatment is provided. Dr Hübli's eyesight is also deteriorating badly. The prison governor at Litmerice is particularly criticized. The only hope, the appeal says, is that food parcels of highly concentrated nutrients be allowed to reach these men, without delay. The International Red Cross is being asked to help.

Dissident has heart attack during arrest

Moscow, Sept 4.—Police today arrested Mr Vitaly Rubin, a Jewish dissident, or his home, bringing on a heart seizure required hospital treatment, his wife said. Mrs Ina Rubin said her husband, a specialist in ancient Chinese philosophy, was roused from his bed at 6.30 am and taken away. Mr Rubin says he has been denied work since he applied to go to Israel more than two years ago. Police said he was being charged with parasitism.—UPI.

Correction

In reference to an agency report from Belra in The Times yesterday on trouble on the sugar estate in Mozambique, Tate & Lyle Ltd. state that the firm own no sugar estates in Mozambique.

Colour Counsellors is an organization I have known from infancy and I am delighted to write about its maturity. The two young ladies who started this service: now find themselves running a large business, commissioning their own patterns and colours, even to carpets, and getting their own fabrics made up. They deserve their success. Their project brings decorating shops to your door and, wisely, they have chosen all their counsellors very, very carefully to be as charming and as efficient as they are. Counsellors cover most of England (Scotland

and Wales may come in time). There are bare patches in Devon and Cornwall and in parts of the Midlands—Yorkshire is good. But, wherever you live, it is worth writing to them because a counsellor may be about to be appointed near your home. Shirley Liger and Virginia Stourton are qualified designers and interior decorators and they are very keen on high standards. Each counsellor carries beautifully designed boxes of samples—wall paper, fabric, carpet and so on. There are eight boxes, so that each colour is separately packed. All the greens, browns, heiges, reds, blues, pinks and others are kept separately. Most people have their own ideas of what

colour schemes they like to live with and a lot of time is saved by this segregation. The aim of Colour Counsellors is to guide, help, serve, and advise; not to force their ideas on you. You can have very firm ideas about what you want and still find them so because of the easy reference systems. The trekking from store to store is out because it has all been bueted down for you to choose in comfort. It is also a good idea to see samples in their potential environments, noting how they live with others end your home. You can farm out ss much or as little work to them as you like. You can buy fabrics and make your own loose covers or have them do it. This

shop on wheels is a shop; but a shop with service because they can arrange carpet-laying, upholstering and the rest. You can even hand over the whole task of doing out the flat or offices, having chosen your own colours; or ask for their colour schemes to approve or modify. Obviously, there are fees for special or comprehensive design services. There is an fee for the shops on wheels to your front door and one for normal friendly but experienced advice. Every counsellor gets to know her area and its inhabitants well and she becomes the voice of her customers in the main shop at head office. There she meets regularly over coffee with colleagues and executives, putting

ing in her own suggestions for what she wants, does not want, or would like to see more of. The main shop is there for Londoners and it is also the address for all your enquiries. Colour Counsellors is at 187 New Kings Road, London, SW6. Tel. 01. 736 8326. Bromley inhabitants can also look at a new shop service called Scheme a Room, a prototype shop in which to choose your own colours in everything. This is, as yet, a purely local service on the lower ground floor of the Bromley South shopping precinct on Masoco's Hill, open from Monday to Saturday between 9 am and 5.30 pm. The address is 5 Westmoreland Place, Bromley South, Kent.

Shopping around

Sheila Black

Neat, if not beautiful, are little digital calendars. The data figura is black and large on a tinted, green background. The month, in numbers 1 to 12, is a small black figure on a white background. The outer casing are rounded with base cut-outs to allow for firm standing and with flat, plastic-protected faces. A hand-operated push button clicks over the date—forward only so avoid clicking over too enthusiastically. Pass the date and you work your way through 30 or 31 days or, if you are really lucky, 28 days. The outer can be in a bright orange with dark green front rim, which I personally do not like but which some might welcome as colourful. Or in black with white front rim, which I like. I would choose, which is at 99p at Selfridges, The Three Buses at Henley-on-Thames, Dingle stores in Plymouth and Exeter, and several more in Jersey. Otherwise, and until distribution spreads, they can be bought by direct mail (add 20p for postage) from Clifford Goolnik, 30 Baker Street, London W1M 2DS. Ask for Click-a-Date.

Nostalgia was my first reaction in Habitat's new collection of Basic furniture and home accessories. Basic looked a little like the Utility furniture we had during the war, the homogenous non-brad to replace all the non-existent brands of those rationed days. It was well made, well designed—a bit ahead of its time in simplicity and paleness—and oh, so welcome to those of who were (a) broke and (b) tired of the shiny, over-ornate, stirred-porridge stuff in our parents' homes. Basic, like Utility, was born of shortages, inflation, economic difficulties and the general inability of people to buy costly goods, however much they like them. Habitat's image was "expensive", although its prices are often competitive—the shops are so invitingly designed that they create a comfortable, even luxurious impression. But, with a growing mass market type of customer, came the need for even more competitive prices, in line with other high street retailers.

The basic range is also reminiscent of early Habitat designs, when the first shop opened 11 years ago. Then Habitat's aim was to provide everything for furnishing at low prices. As time passed, the value remained, but the prices climbed to avoid a compromise of either quality or design. Basic is a cooperative effort, with the Habitat team getting down to basics with manufacturers and suppliers. The chests of drawers are very like early Habitat, still in use for my grandchildren although

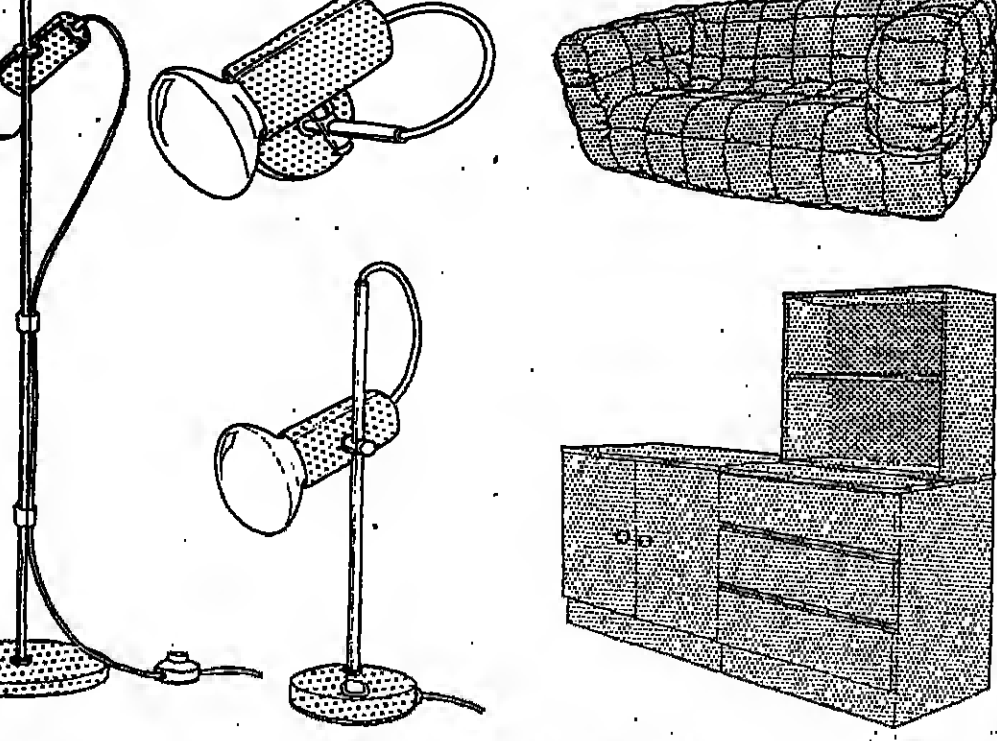
replaced in my own home by later-day Habitat. Very simple in pale wood veneer with plastic-veneer edges for toughness and durability. At £26.25 for a 3-drawer chest, you can't complain. The drawings give an idea of what you are buying but the Basic range is now in very early Habitat, still in use for my grandchildren although

Paul Minet believes that there is a growing demand for fine old books and other rare books. So he has opened a shop called Piccadilly Rare Books of 2/4, Princes Arcade, off Piccadilly, London W1. The shop itself is a rarity, since few genuine antique bookshops have opened up in London's West End for many years. He reckons to have good advice for those who want to build up collections and he has a tempting choice of low prices—between £2 and £5—as well as the costlier books. He has recruited four binders, whose work will be displayed in the shop. About half the stock is on general travel and topography, with the accent on Britain's heritages which, he finds, interests so many who

Digital clocks, digital calendars and, now, a digital timer for sophisticated kitchens. It is round, can stand on its own or be attached to the wall on the bracket supplied. Rotata it clockwise to start the timing. Useful in darkrooms where the working surfaces need to be unlit. Useful in kitchens for much the same reason and for the fact that the timer can be detached to go into another room with you. It has to be slid off the little metal wall-fixing plate, bracket and all, but it is possible. After all, a timer's advantage is that you can leave the kitchen and go back to the pots or pans in time to prevent cooking disasters. About 2 1/2 inches in diameter, this timer is in white only and is £3.68 from most department stores, gift shops and some jewellers selling gifts. Made by Smiths, as your familiar timer probably is too; stockists from the Clock and Watch Division of Smiths, Sacre House, Waterloo Road, London NW2 7UL.

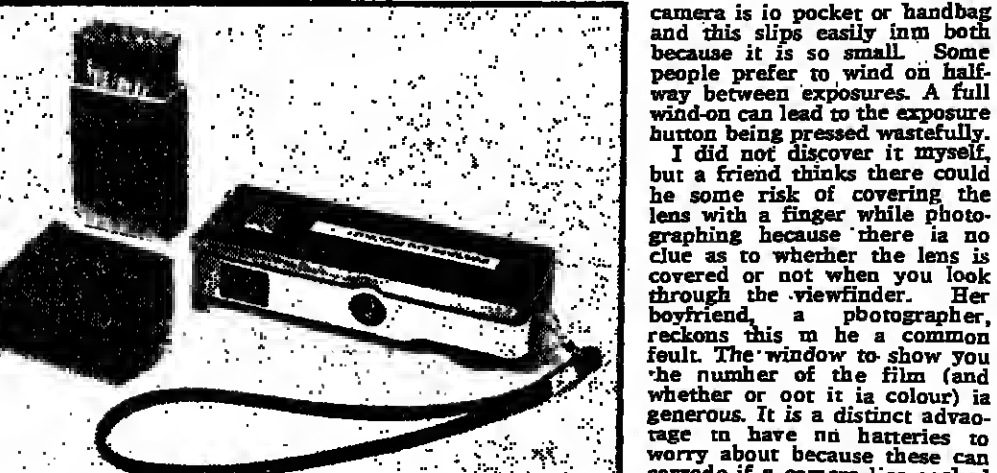
High marks go to this little camera, the Instaplus Pocket 110. The standard memberbox gives you an idea of the size, which is 4 1/2 inches long by 1 1/2 inches wide by just an inch thick. The extra flash-holder, which takes cubes and fits on to the end of the camera's length, is about 1 1/2 inches long. Here, I must refer you to the instructions that make it clear that the cube does not turn on automatically but must be given a quarter-turn manually after each flash-light exposure unless you wear the oest phomgroph without flash. The Magicube locks on easily. The average retail price of this little thing is £7.47—I have not personally seen anything more competitive. It uses the 110 cassette film and has the usual prevention of missed or double exposure system. I like the geosic, soft shutter move-

ment which cuts out camera shake and, if children borrow your camera, you will know that this is very much a plus. But you might wait for a firmer, louder clicks than this gives when you take your picture. The lens incorporates an ultra-violet light filter which does improve a good many photographs by cutting through the haze that spoils so many. The results of both flash and outdoor phomgrophs are very good and, at today's prices, you want them that way. Indeed, the old days of happy or funny snaps are best forgotten and even the most amateur phomgropher should frame his chosen picture carefully and try to resist haphazard or repetitive shots. One tip—I never wind on until ready to take the next shot so that there is no risk of accidental exposure while the



replaced in my own home by later-day Habitat. Very simple in pale wood veneer with plastic-veneer edges for toughness and durability. At £26.25 for a 3-drawer chest, you can't complain. The drawings give an idea of what you are buying but the Basic range is now in very early Habitat, still in use for my grandchildren although

Paul Minet believes that there is a growing demand for fine old books and other rare books. So he has opened a shop called Piccadilly Rare Books of 2/4, Princes Arcade, off Piccadilly, London W1. The shop itself is a rarity, since few genuine antique bookshops have opened up in London's West End for many years. He reckons to have good advice for those who want to build up collections and he has a tempting choice of low prices—between £2 and £5—as well as the costlier books. He has recruited four binders, whose work will be displayed in the shop. About half the stock is on general travel and topography, with the accent on Britain's heritages which, he finds, interests so many who



High marks go to this little camera, the Instaplus Pocket 110. The standard memberbox gives you an idea of the size, which is 4 1/2 inches long by 1 1/2 inches wide by just an inch thick. The extra flash-holder, which takes cubes and fits on to the end of the camera's length, is about 1 1/2 inches long. Here, I must refer you to the instructions that make it clear that the cube does not turn on automatically but must be given a quarter-turn manually after each flash-light exposure unless you wear the oest phomgroph without flash. The Magicube locks on easily. The average retail price of this little thing is £7.47—I have not personally seen anything more competitive. It uses the 110 cassette film and has the usual prevention of missed or double exposure system. I like the geosic, soft shutter move-

ment which cuts out camera shake and, if children borrow your camera, you will know that this is very much a plus. But you might wait for a firmer, louder clicks than this gives when you take your picture. The lens incorporates an ultra-violet light filter which does improve a good many photographs by cutting through the haze that spoils so many. The results of both flash and outdoor phomgrophs are very good and, at today's prices, you want them that way. Indeed, the old days of happy or funny snaps are best forgotten and even the most amateur phomgropher should frame his chosen picture carefully and try to resist haphazard or repetitive shots. One tip—I never wind on until ready to take the next shot so that there is no risk of accidental exposure while the

If I knew any babies, they would be weaned immediately on to Robinsons new baby foods, just so that I could have the new books about the house. The enchanting Mabel Lucie Attwell drawings that decorate them made me wonder whether Mabel was still alive. I learnt that her daughter, who has the copyright, now does the drawings in the maternal style, using the same delicate approach to colour. Congratulations to her and to The Pack Osign Company for giving something to the customers, some fun in buying baby foods.

Two leaflets to send for give you all you want to know about the sublime and the practical. In the sublime category are a pair of goblets by Christopher Lawrence, called Court Cups, and sold as a pair. The "His" goblet is bigger than the "Hers" goblet (which is the kind of inequality about which I do quibble). Each has the sex symbol placed subtly on the stem and foot of the goblet in relief. The pair are boxed so that the rims lie flush in the gift-giver's hands. These goblets are characteristic of him, robust, English and textured to add a kind of ruggedness to the graceful shapes. Each set is numbered, authenticated and assayed, etc. In sterling silver (just 250 pairs) they cost £250 the set. In 18 carat gold (10 pairs only) the price is £2,500 the set. Colour leaflets and full description plus order forms will be sent by the Christopher Lawrence Silver Gallery, Jean Road, 1 Old Bond Street, London W1X 3DT.

The "practical" item is more of a catalogue than a leaflet. It lists more than 1,100 items loosely categorized under the heading of Joieery. Published and distributed free by Magnet Joieery, it includes sheets of maps showing the nearest Magnet Joieery depot, which is described as being seldom far away and that means throughout the United Kingdom. The catalogue has coloured photographs and

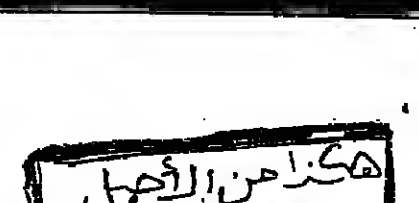
descriptions of windows, internal end external shutters, frames, double-glazing units, wall panelling, kitchen units, cupboard end wardrobe fronts, shutters, stairs and hardware packs. Packs of hinges, locks, handles and catches are sold either with the doors to ensure fitting or separately. Good stock is in all the hundred Magnet depots so there is little trouble with delivery dates. The catalogue is free from Magnet Joieery Sales, Keighley, Yorkshire. Send for it only if you are prepared to become satisfied with most of your existing doors and windows.

Tell them you paid 150 guineas.



When it comes to the price tickets on exclusive fashions, the sky's the limit. Unless you buy direct from Benart Klein. Fashions exclusively for the woman who doesn't normally order by mail. At prices considerably lower than she normally pays. Write now for your free catalogue of Benart Klein's new Autumn Collection. And keep low prices a secret. To: Benart Klein, Dept. T1, Waukeign Mill, Galashiels, TD1 1QD. NAME: ADDRESS: If you are a previous customer, your brochure is already in the post. Benart Klein Design

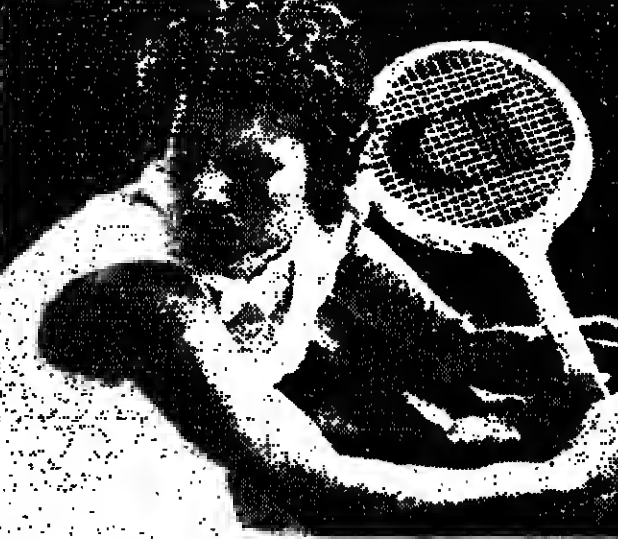
HAND EMBROIDERED SILK PICTURES Those lovely pictures featured by Sheila Black August 1st. A further quantity will be available from £2.50 each, unframed. For details phone HILARY MORRIS at 629 3781. ALLANS OF DUKE STREET, 56/58 DUKE STREET, OXFORD STREET, W.1.



SPORT

Tennis Matches given another run in an American edition of Wimbledon

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, New York, Sept. 4. The United States tennis championships at Forest Hills, which have begun to look like a second edition of Wimbledon...



Repeat performance. Miss Goolagong called on her mobility and technical virtuosity to win her...

But Miss Melville made her first start in the new Wimbledon. She was serving for a 5-1 lead, but ran into trouble...

Repeat performance. Miss Goolagong called on her mobility and technical virtuosity to win her...

Racing

Carry On Father carries on riderless

Pat Eddery is still one behind Lester Piggott in the race for the Jockey's championship. He drew a blank from five rides at the...

Allez France will run on Sunday

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent. Important days these for the great French filly, Allez France...

that Allez France has always come out on top before, yet being only a year old, she has the capability...

Fancied pair may meet in quarter-finals

John Lloyd, recently retired from a successful American tour, was Wimbledon yesterday...

Paul Bradman (Middlesex), the junior indomitable, was the first to meet him in the quarter-finals...

Men's singles

Fourth round: A. Ashe beat G. Vilan (Argentina), 6-7, 6-4, 6-7, 6-4, 6-3.

Stamen gives favourite an impressive thrashing at York

By Brough Scott. Not a single favourite came home in the fiasco conditions at York yesterday...

Stamen, the favourite, was thrashed by the newcomer, Stamen, in the Sanction Stakes...

British crews still in the hunt for medals

From Jim Railton, Lausanne, Sept 4. After today's heats of the World Rowing Championships...

But many fast and new doubles have been entered and were in evidence today...

Eclipse winner heads first leg field

Coup de Feu, 33 to 1 winner of the Eclipse Stakes, heads the weights for the first leg of the autumn double...

York programme

Television (IBA): 2.30, 3.00, 3.30 and 4.00 races. 2.0 TADCASTER STAKES (2-y-o fillies) £2,055 (6f)

3.30 FOLLIFOOT HANDICAP (£1,713; 1m)

3.30 FOLLIFOOT HANDICAP (£1,713; 1m). 302 2-00040 Idora's Delight (G), 303 2-00040 Idora's Delight (G), 304 2-00040 Idora's Delight (G)

Yachting Solings sail into gloom on the Clyde

By John Nicholls. Scandinavian boats were in the forefront of the fourth points race of the European Soling championship...

A typical Clyde day - wet and windward leg into a close fetch for the second heat and a spinaker for the second. The race committee were unable to...

York results

2.0 (21) BURTON AGNES HANDICAP (1m) £2,055 (6f). 1 0100000 Abertilly, N. Kilgus, 2 1100000 Abertilly, N. Kilgus

Fontwell NH programme

2.0 OVING HURDLE (Handicap) £306 (2m 1f). 1 0100000 Abertilly, N. Kilgus, 2 1100000 Abertilly, N. Kilgus

York selections

By Our Racing Correspondent. 2.0 Dun Hill, 2.30 Green Grail, 3.0 Pines and Drums, 3.30 Kimpoo, 4.0 Duke of Normandy

Newton Abbot NH

By Our Racing Correspondent. 2.30 (21) BURTON AGNES HANDICAP (1m) £2,055 (6f)

2.30 (21) BURTON AGNES HANDICAP (1m) £2,055 (6f). 1 0100000 Abertilly, N. Kilgus, 2 1100000 Abertilly, N. Kilgus

Bath

By Our Racing Correspondent. 2.30 (21) BURTON AGNES HANDICAP (1m) £2,055 (6f)

September Stakes

By Our Racing Correspondent. 2.30 (21) BURTON AGNES HANDICAP (1m) £2,055 (6f)

Newton Abbot NH

By Our Racing Correspondent. 2.30 (21) BURTON AGNES HANDICAP (1m) £2,055 (6f)

Appointments Vacant Iso on page 4

SOCIAL POLICY RESEARCH LTD need a SENIOR RESEARCHER

to design and conduct field surveys and produce readable reports for publication on a wide range of social issues. A vital part of the job is developing one's own projects and interests. SPR is a charitable company formed in 1972, backed by the resources of the MIL Research Group. Projects include studies of the 1970 Disabling Act, the position of the elderly, local housing markets and child health and nutrition in developing countries, and a book on Worker Participation.

Salary in the broad range £3,500 to £4,500 depending on experience.

Please write brief summary of career, projects handled and other relevant experience to: STANLEY ORWELL, 1 & 2 BERNERS STREET, LONDON W1.

TELEVISION ASSISTANT PRODUCER

Required by the Films and Television Division of the CENTRAL OFFICE OF INFORMATION. An Assistant to the Producer is required to work on a series of entertaining and informative films for television presenting the latest British developments in science and technology to a general audience overseas. The successful candidate will control all the routine operations of producing where necessary, working under the supervision of the producer, often against pressure of time. Effective but sympathetic administration of creative staff is expected. Copywriting and some research/writing are also involved, so understanding of scientific subjects together with an ability to assess their importance, and interpret them for a lay audience are essential.

Appointment to this post will be initially for 12 months. The post is graded Information Officer—salary within the scale £3,181 to £3,813 per annum; in addition threshold agreement payments apply.

Please send postcard for application form to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 55, Floor 1, Holborn Viaduct, London EC2N 2PB. Reference number P/77/AA. Closing date for completed application forms 26 September 1974.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PATHOLOGISTS SECRETARY TO THE COLLEGE

For Executive and Administrative Duties. Male or Female. Aged 30 to 50; £3,306 to £4,885, according to qualifications and experience. For more information write to the Registrar at 2 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AF.

MARKET RESEARCH MANAGER

International Manufacturing Company seeks French-speaking Graduate with 2-3 years' Market Research experience in a retail company. Duties include: Market Research, Sales and Marketing, and Administration. Personality and ambition essential. Good salary and excellent benefits. Call James Gardner, 581 2947. CRIPPS SEARS & ASSOCIATES.

RESTAURANT MANAGER OR MANAGERESS

required for well established restaurant. Must have 5-10 years' experience in a similar position. No luncheon or dinner service. Excellent salary and benefits. Salary by arrangement.

MACREADY'S

An exclusive theatrical dining club in Covent Garden requires a Graduate with 2-3 years' experience in a similar position. Excellent salary and benefits. Salary by arrangement.

BRISTOL OLD VIC

has vacancy for young man or woman to help with Press and Public Relations. Some experience essential. Written applications only to: GENERAL MANAGER, Theatre Royal, King Street, Bristol, BS1 4ED.

BOOKKEEPER/CASHIER

City retailers' small firm within 100 yards of the Bank of England) require middle-aged person to replace retiring (ex-bank) employee. Telephone King, 606 1965

CHAUFFEUR

21,675 p.a. plus threshold. Experienced man required for general car driving. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply in first instance to: NCR LIMITED, 1000 North Circular Road, London NW2 7JL. Tel: 463 9000

WELL KNOWN COMPANY

Highly responsible position. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply in first instance to: [Company Name], [Address], [City].

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT

Opportunities in various countries. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply in first instance to: [Company Name], [Address], [City].

TRAVEL AGENCY

City travel agency seeks experienced manager. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply in first instance to: [Company Name], [Address], [City].

BOOKKEEPER

City retailers' small firm requires experienced bookkeeper. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply in first instance to: [Company Name], [Address], [City].

GENERAL VACANCIES

SENIOR EDITOR

The Hamlyn Publishing Group seeks a senior editor to take charge of its expanding list of popular Illustrated history books. The post involves creating and presenting new material on international market, commissioning and supervising a small group of editors. This is a responsible post offering tremendous scope to someone with experience, ideas and energy. Salary from £3,200 p.a. according to experience.

APPEAL ORGANISER

Appeal Organiser required for North London Settlement with exciting new centre and projects. Salary in the region of £3,000 p.a. depending on experience and qualifications for fund-raising and public relations. Fund-raising experience and feeling for social work essential.

CHARITY CAMPAIGNS

SUITE 2, 120 WILKINSON ST., LONDON W8R 8PQ.

GENERAL ASSISTANT

required to join staff of distinguished country house hotel. Previous experience unnecessary. Genuine interest in people, fine food and wine essential. Can offer an advance. Excellent opportunity to learn all aspects of well run family business.

SENIOR ASSISTANT

to Manager of important department in education organization. Must have good education (preferably graduate or equivalent) and experience of administration and report writing. All ages considered. Wiltshire area. Starting at £3,000 p.a. plus C.V. to Box 1854 D, The Times.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

SOLICITOR NORTH WILTSHIRE

Young solicitor, preferably qualified for 2/3 years, required by established country practice in North Wiltshire to assist partner in busy office. All-round experience required with emphasis on conveyancing and family law. Salary negotiable but not less than £3,250 p.a. The position is expected to lead to an offer of partnership after a probationary period. Please telephone J. F. LOWTON at CORSHAM 713101/713541 for further details.

PERSONAL INJURY LITIGATION

Wanted, experienced, Managing Clerk, not frightened by pressure; willing to travel and capable of dealing with 300-400 cases; 100% court success. Good financial reward for right man. Write in confidence with full details of experience and a current minimum salary, to: A. J. N. LEWIS, P.O. Box 684, 117, Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London SW15 2UD.

ALWAYS LEGAL STAFF

Have 7 years' experience in dealing with most forms of solicitors work. Excellent salary and benefits. Write in confidence to: [Company Name], [Address], [City].

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT

Opportunities in various countries. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply in first instance to: [Company Name], [Address], [City].

ACCOUNTANCY

Qualified Accountant for the Disabled—a national voluntary organization. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply in first instance to: [Company Name], [Address], [City].

CITY CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

medium size, have immediate vacancies for Trainee Statisticians, Chartered Accountants, with 2 "A" Levels. First class training, including total of six months full time course at their expense. Salary scale, Graduate, £1,500 to £2,000. Non-Graduates, £1,200 to £1,800. Box 1369 D, The Times.

APPLICABLE CLERKS

to start in London. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply in first instance to: [Company Name], [Address], [City].

YOUNG SECRETARY FOR BUSY TEAM

Very interesting and varied post for a young secretary. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply in first instance to: [Company Name], [Address], [City].

REWARD FOR INFORMATION

TO A PERSON KNOWING TO THE CAPTURE of an experienced Shepherd. Excellent reward. Apply in first instance to: [Company Name], [Address], [City].

CLAYTON AGENCY

Legal Division, 21/33 Fish Row, WC2.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

NATURE CONSERVANCY COUNCIL

Senior Scientific Officer/ Principal Scientific Officer

SALARY RANGE £3,157-£5,550. Applications are invited for the post of COASTAL/MARINE BIOLOGIST WITH THE CHIEF SCIENTIST TEAM OF THE NATURE CONSERVANCY COUNCIL.

Candidates should have post graduate research experience in coastal/marine biology and should have a special interest in zoology of the littoral and sub-littoral zones. Weight will be given to intellectual penetration, scientific writing ability and depth of specialist knowledge. The main features of the work will include assessment of research problems and planning of relevant projects, including work to be done under contract; evaluation of results, existing data and literature; and provision of scientific advice and information both within the Council and outside. There is also a general requirement to assist in maintaining and enhancing the scientific quality and content of Council's work. Duties may cover personal involvement in research projects, as is appropriate. Candidates should normally be at least 25 years of age with a first or second-class honours degree in an appropriate scientific subject and have at least 4 years' post graduate experience. Initially the post will be based in London with the possibility of relocation at a convenient site elsewhere at a later date. Starting salary according to qualifications and experience.

Application forms and further particulars are available from: Establishments (S) Nature Conservancy Council, 19 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8PY. Please quote reference number E2/01/04. Closing date for completed application forms: 4 OCTOBER, 1974.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

YOUNG EXPANDING FIRM

with several offices in Bucks. REQUIRES INDUSTRIOUS ASSISTANT SOLICITOR with general background, but mainly conveyancing. Opportunity to specialise. Modern office, fringe benefits, partnership prospects, good salary for someone able to work independently, lady applicants welcome. Burnham, Bucks 645166

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

CORPORATE PLANNING AND HEALTH CARE

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY NORTHAMPTONSHIRE AREA HEALTH AUTHORITY RESEARCH AND INFORMATION SERVICES IN HEALTH AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT THE POST

This Area Health Authority has received support from the King Edward's Fund, London, to establish a post in the above field which will be closely linked with the Northamptonshire County Council's Corporate Planning and Information Services Unit, providing for the development of an information services link assisting the Area Health Authority in the development of its Corporate Planning. The post is tenable for three years.

REWARDS

Unique experience in the development of Corporate Planning with progressive Authorities. A salary within a range of £2,500-£5,500, starting part to match experience, qualifications and skills.

PERSON

The person appointed would be a Northamptonshire County Council employee. (A) An Honorary Graduate, preferably in Management, with some research experience. Experience in the Health Service would be an advantage. (B) An Ordinary Degree, HND, or relevant professional qualification, backed with sound practical experience and a flair for this type of work.

AREA PERSONNEL OFFICER

39 BILLING ROAD, NORTHAMPTON, NN1 5BB. Closing date: 13th September 1974.

WILTSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANT

£1,926-£2,535 (plus Threshold payment £146 p.a. and pending Pay Award) Required to assist the County Supplies Officer in commercial research and development as well as preparing reports on economic and allied disciplines. Candidates should be graduates in Economics or an allied discipline, capable of assessing the effects of market trends on the purchasing and commercial activities. The appointment is for a number of Local Authorities in the South West. Assistance with removal expenses where applicable. Disturbance allowance up to a maximum of £500 under certain circumstances. Application form and further details from The Chief Executive, County Council, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, by 20th September, 1974, quoting reference NAT/4/475.

SALES AND MARKETING

MARKETING TO £2,750. Join the London H.O. of an international consumer goods company. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply in first instance to: [Company Name], [Address], [City].

HEAD MASTER

to be taken up in April, 1975. Call us for details. Applications by 20th Sep. to: [Company Name], [Address], [City].

TEACHERS OF ENGLISH

in the English speaking world. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply in first instance to: [Company Name], [Address], [City].

QUALIFIED FULL-TIME TEACHER

in the English speaking world. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply in first instance to: [Company Name], [Address], [City].

MATHS & STATISTICS TUTOR

required for leading school. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply in first instance to: [Company Name], [Address], [City].

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

ENTHUSIASTIC Geography and Gen. Ed. teachers for a leading school. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply in first instance to: [Company Name], [Address], [City].

JOB OPPORTUNITY IN VANCOUVER B.C. CANADA

Long established General Motors dealership expanding to a new facilities has excellent opportunity for

CAR SALES PERSONNEL PARKS PERSONNEL

JOURNEYMAN MECHANIC JOURNEYMAN BODYMAN

This is a vital growing downtown metropolitan, automotive organisation offering full facilities in sales, service, parks—all make lease. Full range of employee benefits, relocation assistance and vacation status can be arranged. Strong individual effort will achieve top earnings.

MAIL APPLICATION TO: BOX 1856 D, THE TIMES, BEFORE SEPTEMBER 18th

Company representative will be in London this day and will contact all applicants for appointment for interview.

Bedford District Council

Law Clerk

£2,555-£3,165+ Threshold (National pay award pending)

Commencing salary according to experience

To undertake conveyancing work in the Administrative Department and to assist as required with other general legal work.

Sound conveyancing experience is sought, together with the ability to work with minimum supervision. Local Government experience is not essential, but applicants will be expected to be at least eligible for membership of the Institute of Legal Executives.

Bedford is a pleasant county town situated in lowland countryside within easy reach of London. There are excellent road and rail facilities to all parts of the county.

Excellent conditions of service, removal and legal/estate agency assistance up to £500, together with municipal accommodation or accommodation allowance.

Application forms and further details available from Mr B. Beteman, Personnel Manager, Bedford District Council, Town Hall, Bedford (Tel: 0234 67422 or, if after office hours, 0234 52492).

Closing date 16th September, 1974.

BDC

THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED SECRETARIES AND ADMINISTRATORS

TWO SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE APPOINTMENTS

The initial salary in each case will be not less than £2,000 p.a. and the successful applicants will preferably be more than thirty-five years of age.

EDUCATION

One vacancy is concerned with a broad range of educational and related work. The other is for a post in the field of Higher National Diploma and some knowledge of business education.

MEMBERSHIP SERVICES

The second vacancy is for someone to assist an Assistant Secretary whose responsibilities include publications, information services, library, regional organization, conferences and social affairs. The person appointed will be expected to have a knowledge of some, but not all of these areas of work. The Assistant Secretary already has the qualified help of a Chartered Librarian, whose present responsibilities cover, as well as the library, some of the other matters referred to in this advertisement.

Further details of either position may be obtained from the Secretary of the Institute, 18 Park Square, London W1K 8AL, to whom written applications, marked 'Confidential' and filled in accordance with the Membership Services Department, should be sent not later than Monday, 2nd September.

ACCOUNTS ASSISTANT

for TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED

We are looking for a young man or woman (preferably studying for a professional accountancy qualification) to join our Management Accounts Department.

The successful candidate will be responsible initially for providing information for senior accountants. As he progresses he will take over management accounting responsibility for an area of the Company's activities. The post will provide valuable experience in the practical aspects of management accounts. Salary £2,100 p.a. plus threshold payment. Four weeks and three days holidays rising to five weeks after one year, plus Bank Holidays. Contributory pension scheme and other fringe benefits.

Written applications containing details of career to date should be sent to: The Employment Manager, Personnel Department, Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

BACKGAMMON HOSTESS

Just how experienced are you?

Experienced enough to run tournaments for us, and assist in the instruction of people with a lesser knowledge than yourself but with as much interest and enthusiasm. YOU ARE! Then you might like to work for us in a leading West End establishment and earn a top salary.

So stop reading and write to— Box 1857 D, The Times.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

Macquarie University SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for appointments in the School of Economic and Financial Studies as Senior Lecturer/Lecturer in Economics in the area of monetary and/or international macroeconomics. Candidates should have good general academic qualifications, some experience in University teaching and/or published or completed research in the area of Economics. It is hoped that the appointee would be able to take up duties in 1976, before the commencement of teaching in September. The person appointed will be involved in the research work at all levels and will have an important role in the development of the school. Applications should be sent to the Director of the School of Economic and Financial Studies, Macquarie University, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Applications should be sent to the Director of the School of Economic and Financial Studies, Macquarie University, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

University of Birmingham

INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH SENIOR TECHNICAL APPOINTMENT (Grade 6)

This is a permanent appointment in a University clinical research unit. The unit specialises in paediatric gastroenterology and immunology and current interests are centred on the newborn immunology of the normal infant, coeliac disease, the biochemical defect in cystic fibrosis and immunodeficiency. It is an ideal senior technical post and will include administrative responsibilities in addition to laboratory work. The successful candidate will be expected to have a good knowledge of the biological and chemical aspects of the work and to be able to take up duties in 1976. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Institute of Child Health, University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT.

BRITISH MUSEUM

3 DIMENSIONAL DESIGNER

The Exhibition Design Office

requires an Assistant 3-Dimensional Designer to carry out the design of special temporary exhibitions and assist with the planning and detailing of displays in the Museum's permanent galleries. Duties will also include producing perspective sketches, making scale models and working with graphic designers who carry out the typographic design within an exhibition or display.

Candidates must have a Des. RCA, Dip. AD, MSIA, or an equivalent qualification. They must have had special training in interior, exhibition or furniture design, be competent draughtsmen capable of carrying out surveys and producing working drawings to a high standard, and have a sound knowledge of estimating.

SALARY: Research Assistant, Grade 1, £2,830 to around £3,750; Research Assistant, Grade II, £1,950 to £3,050. Level of appointment according to age, qualifications and experience. Starting salary may be above the minimum. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 20 October 1974) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone BASINGSTOKE 29222 Ext 500 or LONDON 01-839 1992 (24 hour answering service). Please quote G(AO)382/1.

TRAVEL ORGANISER

Consumers' Association, publishers of Which? need a Travel Organiser for their new quarterly supplement

HOLIDAY WHICH?

The Travel Organiser will work with a young, informal and friendly team and will be responsible for all normal office duties. She will also arrange group discussions among holiday makers, look after a team of resort inspectors, prepare inspection trips, and deal with all the travel arrangements for editorial and inspection staff. There will be the possibility of making some inspection trips, and there are good opportunities for promotion.

We are looking for someone who is well organised, pleasant and social, with plenty of initiative. The Travel Organiser will be a fast accurate typist, with some previous office experience, a working knowledge of one or more European languages and experience in the travel field would be helpful but not essential.

Salary: not less than £1,800 a year; luncheon vouchers; five weeks' annual holiday. Please apply to the Staff Appointment Office, 14 Buckingham Street, London WC2N 6DB. Telephone: 01-859 1222.

TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED

has a vacancy for a TRAINEE FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENT REPRESENTATIVE

to work initially on the Share Prices Tables of the Times and the Sunday Times; to be involved in both client contact and administration; to train as a sales representative. The successful candidate will be presentable with a good education and an eye for detail. He or she will possibly be aged 20-25. Hours 9.30-5.30, Monday to Friday.

Holiday: 4 weeks and 2 days, plus a year's service 5 weeks. Salary £2,000-£2,500 p.a. + threshold payment.

Applications, giving details of education and of career to date, should be sent to The Employment Manager, Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 7, New Printing House Square, London WC1X 8EZ.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

ISFAHAN KOUROSH KABIR COLLEGE (ISFAHAN IRAN) DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE

LECTURER IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Applicants are invited for an excellent overseas opportunity. 3 university graduates (Bachelor or Master) are admitted (after interview) according to qualifications with salary between Rls 30,000 (E188) and Rls 40,000 (E235) per month. Free residential facilities are provided. For further information, application and interview call 01-603 5096 A. Anvari, 8-9.5 a.m. during next five days.

JUSTIN JEFFREY INC.

400 EAST 56th STREET NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022

OUR REPRESENTATIVE WILL VISIT LONDON FROM

SEPT. 9 to SEPT. 11

WRITE: ROSA ANA LENCHESKY c/o HOTEL WORLD TRAFALGAR WHITCOMB STREET LONDON, W.C.2

Steel Trader

American firm opening office in London wants experienced Steel Trader—especially seeking individuals with steel procurement experience. Unusual career opportunity. Contract, salary, bonus, profit sharing. Write full details to:

JUSTIN JEFFREY INC. 400 EAST 56th STREET NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022

OUR REPRESENTATIVE WILL VISIT LONDON FROM

SEPT. 9 to SEPT. 11

WRITE: ROSA ANA LENCHESKY c/o HOTEL WORLD TRAFALGAR WHITCOMB STREET LONDON, W.C.2

Lessons of Turkey's subtle land-grab

Mr Rauf Denkash, the Turkish Cypriot leader, has threatened to declare a Turkish Cypriot republic in the area of Cyprus at present occupied by the Turkish army unless the Greeks and Greek Cypriots go back to the conference table. His threat feeds suspicions that the Turkish invasion, which was originally mounted as a limited police action (or "waging peace"), may eventually develop into wholesale annexation and seizure of the island.

Officially, republican Turkey today is not expansionist. Nevertheless, since the establishment of the Turkish republic, Kemal Ataturk in 1923, Turkey has expanded once; and gradually, over the three years 1936-39, she seized from French-mandated Syria the Sanjak (or county) of Alexandretta, the modern Iskenderun.

From 1921 in 1936 the Sanjak had enjoyed a "special administrative status" within the political unity of mandate-Syria. The population of the Sanjak was very mixed according to the census of 1936, out of a total population for the Sanjak of 219,080, the Turks made up 39 per cent, Alawites (Arab-speaking heterodox Muslims) 28 per cent, Armenians 11 per cent, Sunni Muslim Arabs 10 per cent, Greek Orthodox and other Christians 8 per cent, Kurds 2 per cent, others 2 per cent. The Turks thus constituted the largest minority, but they were outnumbered by the combined total of Arabic-speakers.

In September, 1936, France signed a treaty with Syria, which would lead Syria to membership of the League of Nations three years after its ratification. At almost at once Turkey raised the question of the Sanjak, claiming that it deserved independence, virtually along the lines of Lebanon.

Absurd claims were made by some Turkish newspapers, to bolster up the idea that the Sanjak was Turkish. One such was that all its inhabitants except the Sunni Muslim Arabs were, racially, Turks. By contrast, one Turkish source in the Sanjak, Mahmud Bay Adali, claimed that of the 85,000 Turks in the Sanjak only 25,000 were supporters of the Kemalist Turkish Republic; the other Turks opposed the Kemalist reforms, and preferred to live outside the Republic.

Turkey and France continued to negotiate on the Sanjak without success, and in December, 1936, agreed to submit the dispute to the Council of the League of Nations. France, at the time deeply troubled by Mussolini's threats in the Mediterranean, urgently needed Turkish friendship. The League's ruling of January 1937, was a victory for Turkey; the Sanjak was to become a separate political entity, a quasi-state, with customs, finance and foreign affairs alone handled by Syria. Turkey had achieved what she moved towards incorporation of the Sanjak.

Throughout early 1937 League of Nations experts were drafting possible constitutional laws for the Sanjak; at the same time Alexandretta itself was in turmoil of riots, demonstrations, strikes, and murders.

One of the League's safeguards was a careful protection against intimidation: an individual had to provide evidence of belonging to a community, instead of stating "I'm a Turk" or "I'm an Arab", while, perhaps his landlord or employer listened outside. Those Turks working for union of the Sanjak with Kemalist Turkey realized the threat to their ambitions implicit in this safeguard: that

Arabs, Armenians and non-Kemalist Turks might together create a large anti-Kemalist majority. Turkey demanded that the anti-intimidation clauses be dropped. In March, 1938, the League acquiesced and the British member on the League's commission resigned in protest.

A new register of electors was assembled; but the Kemalist Turks were unable to get a majority despite the dropping of the safeguards. So Turkey put more direct pressure on France, compelling her to agree to the entry of Turkish troops into the Sanjak to "maintain order".

The League's officials realized that, under such circumstances, their presence was superfluous; so they packed up and went home. (Today, Turkey seems to be doing her utmost to get the Republic of Hatay out of Cyprus.) After the entry of Turkish troops into the Sanjak in July 1938, miraculous things happened to the population statistics: Turks, hitherto 39 per cent, increased overnight to 63 per cent. In recognition of this "fact", France and Turkey agreed that Turks should have 22 out of the 40 seats in the legislative assembly.

New elections were held on August 1, 1938; the new assembly met the following month, with a Turkish, Kemalist, President and Prime Minister. The Sanjak was henceforth to be known as the Republic of Hatay, on the grounds of an entirely bogus official ascription of Hittite ancestry to the modern Turks of the region. Many of the measures that Kemal had introduced into Turkey were introduced into Hatay.

In early 1939 Turkey made her final demand: only actual cession of Hatay by France—still legally the mandatory power—into the Turkish Republic would stop her joining the Axis. France, beleaguered in Europe, meekly agreed. By a treaty of October 19, 1939, Hatay was incorporated into the Turkish Republic.

Altogether, the worst sufferers of the Sanjak were the Armenians, unable to contemplate living under a Turkish government: an estimated 15,000 of them left the Sanjak in the week of June 17-22, 1939, many of whom had experienced exile before. A large number of Sunni Muslim Arabs and anti-Kemalist Turks left too, many of them for Aleppo.

Turkey had successfully bullied France into violating the Charter of the Mandate. She had also used each agreement concluded with France, beginning with the Ankara agreement of 1921, as a mere stepping-stone to a greater deal, the suffering that only she managed to achieve her ends. She had managed to annex the Sanjak, and with it the fine harbour of Alexandretta and the ancient city of Antioch. France had lost little; the real losers were those forced to trade across maritime frontiers, with only so much as they could carry, to face an uncertain future as refugees.

Those today who, like old-fashioned imperialists, say that "partition would be best for Cyprus", likewise ignore the suffering that this would involve. Moreover, on the precedent of Alexandretta, they might find that agreements with Turkey have a curiously fragile nature—a characteristic of the ceasefire of July 22, 1974, until, perhaps, the Republic of Cyprus becomes the Turkish province of Kiliris.

The author is writing at present a modern history of Armenia.

Christopher Walker

Ethiopians must decide quickly what sort of government they want

What will the army do with Emperor Haile Selassie?

There is now no doubt that the members of the armed forces coordinating committee, the real rulers of Ethiopia, have taken the decision to remove Emperor Haile Selassie. For those in Europe who remember his great speech at the League of Nations in 1936 may seem a pity; but those who were nearly 40 years ago, and foreign policy, has little to do with domestic affairs. The logic of the Ethiopian situation now demands his removal—it would be absurd to overthrow a feudal regime and still to keep the person largely responsible for the continuation of such a regime.

In recent weeks the armed forces have orchestrated a series of attacks on the person of the Emperor and on the monarchy itself. These began tentatively partly to try to discover how much support remained for Haile Selassie and partly because the hallmark of the armed forces control has been caution. With the steady increase in the number of revelations that have been made, as the files taken from the imperial palace two weeks ago have been sifted, the need for such caution is disappearing.

At the beginning of last week it was announced that the bus company of Addis Ababa, set up with Treasury money, had provided more than £1m profit for its shareholders—mainly members of the imperial family. This was followed by allegations that the Emperor had personally ordered the Ministry of Finance to cut the tax due on one noble's land from 90,000 to 3,000 Ethiopian dollars a year; that 350,000 Ethiopian dollars a year was being spent educating a few children of nobles abroad; and most damning of all that the Emperor, like his ministers, was fully aware of the famine disaster in Wollo long before anything was done about it. These attacks have been intensifying and significantly taking on new forms. There has been a growing use of the media for such items as a recent play by the imperial bodyguard attacking the old regime; and this week an effigy of the Emperor was burnt in front of the palace.

There still remains the question of how the Emperor actually goes. It would be desirable that he should abdicate and ease the transition to a new regime, but this would be out of character. It seems that the army is positively going to have to remove him. There is still, however, considerable debate going on in the armed

forces about whether this necessarily should mean the end of the monarchy. The tone of recent attacks makes it clear that there is growing support for a republic. "The people own knowledge," gave birth to a society of thieves and exploiters." This is not confined to Addis Ababa and other cities, though it is strongest there.

The army does still have to consider what support might be left to Haile Selassie and that is why the present approach has been gradual. More important they do have to work out the

future government. The new draft constitution published two months ago has not met with total support and has been attacked on several grounds—one inevitably being that it provides for a continuation of an attempted monarchy, if as is most likely now the armed forces decide to do away with the monarchy altogether, then they also have to decide what and how to replace it.

There is the possibility of a temporary army junta taking direct power, perhaps using the present chief of staff, General Aman Mikael Andom, as a figurehead. The general

has been getting a lot of publicity recently and is certainly a popular figure both in and out of the armed forces. If his current "peace mission" to Eritrea shows signs of success, then he would be a likely choice.

Whatever the armed forces decide upon, there is a need for it to be carried out quickly. Since February there has been something of a vacuum in actual government. The civilian administration has found it difficult if not impossible to govern in the circumstances. The workers' committees in the various ministries

and government organizations take up a great deal of time in claims and accusations against higher officials, and while these are obviously considered necessary in the circumstances, it does inhibit efficient government.

There are still calls, especially in such unofficial papers as *Voice of the People*, for the arrest of other prominent figures of the old regime. A recent list included two grandsons-in-law of the Emperor—Ras Manfasha Seyoum, governor of Tigre province, and General Nega Tegen, governor of Begemeder province—as well as the Minister of the Interior, Colonel Belachew, and an assortment of security officials.

The continued moves against the prominent figures of the past have seemed to be the exclusive aim of the armed forces. While this is certainly understandable it has meant practical government has not made much progress.

A start is being made—Wollo province was declared a disaster area last week and the numbers of the anti-drought committee are to be greatly augmented. Attempts are being made to heal the running sores of the Eritrean problem: this week the Army announced that the students and teachers are to be used to organize and carry out programmes in literacy, social services and basic health in the countryside; and debates are also being allowed on the organization of political parties. Nevertheless such major items as land reform are being allowed to take place through individual peasant action rather than by any official directives and in the absence of any official criteria or limitations.

The danger inherent in the absence of positive government is that some of the reforms will fall by the wayside. Expectations raised by the revolution need to be satisfied and a start made on the implementation of those reforms that everybody agrees are necessary. Obviously the future government is something that needs major consideration, but it would be a tragedy if the revolution were to be mired down in sterile debates about what to do with the last government, as they have shown signs of doing.

Patrick Gilkes



Democracy in action: Street demonstration in Addis Ababa.

Inside story of the US President's secret weapon

Strenuous efforts were made to prevent the publication of this latest book about the United States Central Intelligence Agency, and no wonder. One of the co-authors, Victor Marchetti, served it for 14 years, and to my knowledge has helped to write the best book so far on what has been called the invisible government.

Mr Marchetti makes clear that the agency is not as sinister as that. It is not a secret second government, but a very private operational arm of the President of the United States. No commitment is made, no operation planned without his knowledge and consent.

It could not be otherwise. The CIA is part of the Executive Office of the President, but when operations have gone wrong Presidents have rarely denied the popular assumption that some mysterious agency is responsible. A useful fiction, or cover to use the intelligence parlance, but for better or for worse the CIA is the instrument of presidential policy.

The reasons are obvious. American Presidents are not the only heads of government who tend to confuse their national interests with those of all mankind. Professor Jacques Barzun has said that the soul of the spy is somehow the model of us and certain clandestine activity has a powerful attraction for most people. Moreover, the President does not have to justify the agency's clandestine activities to Congress or the American people, and a harrangue premature disclosure of the United States can prevent him from doing what he wants to do.

Some will ask, who can blame

him? The world is a messy and dangerous place. Large areas are governed or misgoverned by wild or ruthless men whose national interests and personal ambition are certainly not those of all mankind. The Russians interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. Why not the Americans? At least they are decent chaps at heart, and are on our side.

Certainly the CIA is well-equipped for clandestine operations. It has its own stockpiles of weapons and bands of mercenaries to fight for democracy in the most unlikely places. It runs its own chartering planes from one of the agency's airbases, which take on normal charter work when they are not supporting clandestine wars such as the agency masterminded in Laos.

For instance, the international control commission in Vietnam was set up by chartering planes from one of the agency's airbases. There must have been some quiet chuckling back at headquarters in Langley, Virginia. After all, two communist countries were represented on the commission.

The agency is also run by decent chaps who really believe that they know what is best in this imperious world. Mostly white Anglo-Saxon Protestants, or WASPs as ethnic-Americans call them, they mainly come from eastern private schools and Ivy League universities. (Unlike the FBI, most of whose agents were educated, or so it is said, at the night law school of Fordham University.)

The intelligence game rather late. Only in 1939, the late Henry Stimson, the then Secretary of State and a prototype Wasp, closed down the

department's cryptanalytical section with the immortal words: "Gentlemen do not read each other's mail." Eight years later, when the agency was established, the Cold War was hotting up and the Republic's enemies were no gentlemen.

The founders were veterans of the wartime OSS, Office of Strategic Services, men very similar to the Englishmen from good families and schools who joined SOE, Special Operations, Europe. They thought that they were assuming the white man's burden from Britain. Being American WASPs, they had as much, if not more, self-confidence and self-righteousness as any Victorian British prosconsul.

"They came to believe, to quote the authors, 'that America is responsible for what happens in other countries and that it has an inalienable right—a sort of Manifest Destiny—to intervene in other countries' internal affairs." Richard Bissell, a former chief of the agency's clandestine services, said that they "feel a higher loyalty... they are acting in obedience to that high loyalty."

Dangerous stuff, if not in this day and age stuff and nonsense. Mr Marchetti obviously thinks so, although judging from his name he is not a Wasp. He is also a defector, as is his co-author, Jobo Marks, who served briefly in Bureau of Intelligence and Research at the State Department. They are defectors to their own government.

They write with the passion generally associated with former communists who have seen the light and have been received into the Roman Catholic

church. Nevertheless, they know what they are writing about, and in spite of the 168 deletions ordered by a federal court they make many pertinent observations.

For instance, in the main lobby of the agency's headquarters is inscribed the passage from John, VIII, 32: "And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Certainly governments must have information if their commitments and decisions are to be sound, but they complain that the CIA is more interested in clandestine operations than in the gathering of information.

One reason, they suggest, is that most of the directors began in clandestine operations. They like cloaks and daggers. Another may well be that the CIA is only one of the many American intelligence agencies, and with a comparatively small budget. Here is a table from the book:

Organization	Size and Cost of US Intelligence Community (Approximate)	Annual Budget
Central Intelligence Agency	16,500	\$750 million
Agency for International Development	24,000	\$1,200 million
Defense Intelligence Agency	5,000	\$200 million
Army Intelligence Agency	38,000	\$700 million
Air Force Intelligence Agency	18,000	\$600 million
National Reconnaissance Office	56,000	\$2,700 million
Bureau of Intelligence and Research	350	\$80 million
Federal Bureau of Investigation	300	\$40 million
Atomic Energy Commission	300	\$20 million
Treasury Department	300	\$10 million
TOTAL	183,230	\$6,228 million

and British intelligence have been close, in spite of the Philby defection. Experience seems to have proved that they are natural allies, but since Watergate many Americans have been disturbed by repeated examples of unquestioned loyalty to the President or agencies such as the CIA which violated the Constitution.

The claim of national security has been mistaken too often. Mr Nixon's defence in the Watergate affair was only the most recent instance. Secret agencies are uneasy partners with egalitarian democratic government and the idea of individual liberty. The authors agree that there is no alternative to their precarious coexistence, but in his introduction, Mr Marchetti says the following bleak observation:

"It has been said that among the dangers faced by a democratic society in fighting totalitarian systems, such as fascism and communism, is that the democratic government runs the risk of imitating its enemies' methods and, thereby, destroying the very democracy that it is seeking to defend. I cannot help wondering if my government is more concerned with defending our democratic system or more intent upon imitating the methods of totalitarian regimes in order to maintain its already inordinate power over the American people."

Louis Heren

"The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence by Victor Marchetti and John D. Marks. Jonathan Cape Ltd, £3.95.

DO SIX MONTHS' WORK IN TWO MINUTES

You can obtain vital details on the leading industrial estates in the UK just by picking up the phone and asking for it.

Details which have been prepared by our experienced industrial staff, and which can be yours instantly, and absolutely free.

And don't think of it as a luxury, think of it as a necessity. For our document is really an indispensable aid to industry.

For something for nothing, that's quite something.

Richard Ellis,
6-10 Bruton Street, London W1X 8DU. Tel: 01-499 7151.
Trafalgar House,
75 Hope St., Glasgow G2 6AJ. Tel: 041-221 6196.

Richard Ellis
Chartered Surveyors.

The Times Diary

High drama but not many jokes

Michael Leapman reports on the dramatic day at the TUC conference in Brighton.

Trade unionists like a good fight better than a good talking to. Nearly every seat was occupied for yesterday's gripping debate on the social contract and there was a "house full" sign outside the visitors' gallery. By contrast there were some quite notable expanses of empty seats when James Callaghan addressed the Congress on Tuesday.

I last saw Leo Murray in action talking about the philosophy of work in a church in the city a few weeks ago. I thought he was a bit more effective there than before Congress, which I should have supposed to be a more natural setting. Yesterday, doubtless affected by the tension of the occasion, he gabbled a little.

His speech contained few highlights of the kind which win applause, though there was a good response to his assurance that neither the government nor the TUC were in each others' pocket. At that, Callaghan, sitting behind, nodded sagely.

While criticizing those who oppose the social contract, Murray refrained from mentioning Hugh Scanlon, his chief opponent, by name. Scanlon sat throughout fingering his face and his spectacles, declining to clap at the end. No hint of the concession to come.

Laurence Daly of the National Union of Mineworkers was less reticent than Murray, criticizing Scanlon by name. Daly's speech was not appreciated by the radical members of his union, notably Arthur Scargill, leader of the Yorkshire miners. Scargill made no effort to hide his disgust, shouting: "Join the Tories" to Daly as he finished.

It was a few weeks ago I debated, with few jokes. Kenneth Gill who has just become the

The Times Diary

High drama but not many jokes

Most delegates preferred to either accept the hospitality of the Metropole hotel, or to hobnob with each other or with representatives of other large industrial concerns who are here trying to keep their labour relations sweet.

I arrived at the pub 20 minutes after the advertised start, and was the first. Finally about a dozen people turned up, barely outnumbering the Glaswegians. They are a brave and thick-skinned group, as they must be if they are not to be quite disheartened by the lack of enthusiasm for their project shown by most delegates here. They seek investments from the unions to make up for the additional £200,000 they need to buy the plant of the old *Scottish Daily Express* and to give them starting capital. The Government have promised help if they can raise half the money themselves.

The men, former employees from all departments of the *Scottish Daily Express*, stressed that their object is not simply to hold a party or to provide jobs for those who lost them as a result of the paper's closure. They see it more positively, as a chance to build a paper supported by the unions and controlled by its workers, which will give fairer editorial treatment to the trade union movement than is customary in the capitalist-owned press.

Yet the unions are loth to hand over any money. Richard Briginshaw, the powerful general secretary of Natsofa, did intervene with Sir Max Aitken, chairman of Beaverbrook Newspapers, and had £100,000 knocked off the asking price for the plant, now down to £1,500,000. But Briginshaw seems unlikely to follow that gesture with any of his union's

Rich sauce

You do not have to be a millionaire to shop at Asprey's, but it will not prejudice your standing with the staff if you are one. The store has its spattering of trinkets and gadgets and these, together with luxury goods, are on show yesterday at a press preview of the Christmas presents people may hope to receive this year.

The cheapest item on offer was a leather sugar bag for horses at £2. It carries nice cubes of Sugar and Asprey's say that they might supply you with the sugar cubes without extra charge, making it a real bargain.

Then there is a silver-plated newsstand for £25. The stand is designed to carry a newspaper on the breakfast table, and saves the breakfast from the indignity of having to prop his *Times* against a newspaper bottle. Up the market a hit is a press for making duck sauce. This sells for £500 and about one a year is bought. The last was sold in a Japanese who wanted to use it for crushing pineapples.

Asprey's is not keen to talk about its customers. In the old days they were British aristocrats. Percy Hubbard, who is 85 in December, and will have been with Asprey's for 69 years tomorrow, said that in his young and humble days—he started to the stockroom when he was 15 and is now a director—the men invariably wore silk hats which they doffed when they entered "the portals".

These days customers are international businessmen and shaikhs, quite a different breed. "Death duties have killed the aristocracy," said Hub.

money and, so far, no other union in the industry has shown any greater enthusiasm to participate.

The meeting was attended by a handful of delegates from the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUEW) and by representatives of two extreme left newspapers—the *Morning Star* and *Militant*. The leftists angered some of the Glasgow workers by making philosophical speeches about the need to nationalize the whole press. This, they were told, would not help with the practical problem of raising the cash.

Not many projects of this kind succeed. The men from Glasgow, however, are so clearly determined and tenacious that the success of this one is a more open question.



هنا نحن الاحملى

PMS



New-Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE STRAINS ON THE CONTRACT

Opposed by only a small minority of the Trades Union Congress and by none of the most powerful unions in the movement, the social contract becomes a more considerable document. The circumstances of the last minute reconciliation in the midst of all the delegates gives the contract more emotional authority than it would ever have acquired from a similar compromise evolved in the private bargaining process before the congress began. The victory was more one for solidarity than for logic, for the engineers' gained nothing that they had not been offered in the earlier talks and Mr Ken Gill, in withdrawing the motion, made it clear that their reservations about the policy remained undiminished.

Their real objections had a streak of realistic scepticism that was seldom felt (or at least seldom expressed) by the other delegates. Very few other speakers took up Mr Callaghan's blunt warning on Tuesday that what was in prospect was not a period of slower or static growth but one of actually diminishing standards of living. If there is to go round, then an agreement to ask for no more than one had already, in real terms, is likely to lead to the same conflicts as the old competition for

higher rewards. Mr Len Murray protested that it was no dishonourable target to defend living standards next year on the assumption that there would be limited scope for real increases in consumption. Not dishonourable, certainly, but it may not be realistic.

It is right to acknowledge the patience, diplomacy and idealism which has brought the contract to this point. It does offer a hope, and its success would be a major advance to the history of industrial relations. But the evidence of yesterday's debate is that few trade unionists as yet have the measure of the stresses that the bargain will have to endure. Mr Murray was not the only speaker to soften the issue, to declare that the restriction was not really the kernel of the matter, or that the words of the contract do not in terms speak of restraint at all. The emphasis many speakers laid on the need to secure the reelection of a Labour government testifies to the solidarity of the feelings, but not necessarily to their durability.

In so diverse an organization as the TUC there are bound to be interests that compete. Even as they disclaimed any intention of being divisive, speakers from white collar and public service

unions pointed out how much faster the wages in manual trades had been rising than those of the workers they represented. There is still a real limit to the extent to which lower paid workers can be given special treatment, as the contract provides, without arousing protest from elsewhere. Pensioners, women, hospital staff, workers earning less than £30 a week, can only be made better off by means of sacrifice on a scale that few trade unionists appreciate.

Explicit in Mr Gill's speech, and implicit in many others, was the view that the government's side of the bargain had not been finally fulfilled by the repeal of the Industrial Relations Act, and would not be by the passage of all the measures it has so far proposed. His fear is not about their goodwill, but their capacity to control events. The touchstone will be success in the fight against inflation and unemployment. Yet this, as Mr Callaghan admitted, and Mr Tom Jackson wisely reminded congress, depends to a great extent on international events which no single government can command. The danger is that the very conditions that would make such an agreement most valuable may cause it to disintegrate.

THE MASSACRES IN CYPRUS

The allegations and counter-allegations of atrocities in Cyprus make doubly depressing reading. They are depressing because there can be no doubt that at least part of what is alleged on both sides is true. And they are depressing because the deaths and suffering of innocent people, horrible enough in themselves, are immediately turned into propaganda, embittering the conflict still further, boding up talks on the humanitarian (let alone political) issues, and quite possibly sowing the seeds of yet further atrocities in the future.

The Greeks are much given to labelling the Turks as "barbarians", and the Turks understandably feel that this is a case of the pot calling the kettle black. As so often in such conflicts, the history of violence and massacre on both sides is too long for it to be worth inquiring who started it. What one can say is that since 1967, and thanks partly to the patient, unexpectant but often dangerous work of the United Nations forces, there had been little or no violence on Cyprus between the two communities. Instead, there was growing violence within the Greek community. Eoka B made attempts on Archbishop Makarios's life and kidnapped his ministers. He retaliated by forming the Tactical Reserve Force, which was clearly rendered in its treatment of those whom it arrested.

The first reports of massacre

and mass graves in this present crisis concerned the treatment of Archbishop Makarios's supporters by the Greek-officered National Guard which seized power on July 15. The Turks were not immediately affected but, given Mr Sampson's record in the incidents of 1963-4, they had good reason to fear that their turn would be next. With the benefit of hindsight it is difficult not to regret that Britain did not intervene at that stage to disarm the National Guard and restore the legal government. Such action could not have revived the old racial passions in the way that a Turkish intervention was bound to do.

As soon as the Turks invaded, thousands of Turkish Cypriots were taken hostage by the Greeks, and it can hardly now be doubted that atrocities were committed at this stage by Greek Cypriots against Turkish Cypriots. It is equally clear that the invading Turkish troops showed little humanity towards the civilian population. The many stories of murder, rape and looting told by Greek Cypriot refugees from the villages around Kyrenia can hardly have been all pure invention, and the Turks did not improve their case by ordering the United Nations Forces to leave the area.

The same pattern was repeated when the Turks launched their second big military operation on August 14. It is significant that

this is the date on which the massacre at Maratha is alleged to have taken place. One of the survivors, Mrs Sidika Kemal, has said that she and her husband escaped from Maratha "as soon as they heard that the second Turkish offensive had begun". It was after this, while they were hiding in a cave, that they saw the men of the nearby Greek village come and take the inhabitants away. The massacre, rightly condemned by the Cyprus Government "regardless of which side is responsible for it", must objectively be seen both as a massacre by Greeks and as a consequence of the Turkish offensive, and thus casts fresh doubt on the wisdom of that offensive as a means of protecting Turkish Cypriots.

President Clerides's government did well to suggest an independent United Nations inquiry, even though their attempt to suggest that the victims may have been Greeks does not sound very convincing on evidence produced so far. Certainly they have legitimate grounds for anxiety about the fate of Greeks reported missing in the Turkish-occupied area, and unlike the Turks they are not in a position to investigate for themselves and publicize the results. Equally the Turks have legitimate grounds for anxiety about Turkish Cypriots in the south. But these anxieties are no reason to hold up talks on the "humanitarian issues". Quite the reverse.

THE FAILURES IN CARE FOR MARIA COLWELL

Maria Colwell was born on March 25, 1965. For the first six years of her life she was fostered by her aunt and uncle, and for most of this time she was in the care of the East Sussex County Council Board of the Hove juvenile court. In November, 1971, her mother applied to the court for the revocation of the care order and the return of her child. The county council did not oppose the application, and the court granted it. Maria was taken home to her mother and stepfather where, by another order of the court, the county council remained responsible for her supervision. Fourteen months later, a few weeks before her eighth birthday, she died of multiple injuries received at the hands of her stepfather, who was found guilty of her murder, a finding of manslaughter being substituted by the Court of Appeal. Her death was the culmination of months of ill-treatment.

Something had gone disastrously and tragically wrong with the public arrangements for looking after children in need of care and protection. A committee of three, under the chairmanship of Mr T. G. Field-Fisher, QC, was set up to find out what it was that went wrong. Apart from the observation that "it is upon society as a whole that the ultimate blame must rest", which is either empty of meaning or untrue, their report gives a most valuable picture of the social services in action and makes a fair apportionment of responsibility.

It is not unanimous, but the differences are more of emphasis than otherwise. Miss Olive Stephenson is more lenient in

her comments on particular social workers engaged in the case and more conscious of the difficulties of their task. But all agree that individual mistakes and errors of judgment were made—though the significance of them is much more evident in hindsight than it could have been at the time—and all agree that primarily the trouble was a failure of system: the failure of professionals and case-workers in a multiplicity of agencies to compare notes with one another, or even to be aware of one another's activity in the same case; and the failure of administrators to devise and maintain a system which had safeguards against the consequences of only-to-be-expected human error.

Evidently there is no one simple organizational reform, like the administrative integration of all welfare functions, which is going to prevent these kinds of failure. The points of contact between public servants and private citizens, even those who do not present any kind of "problem" to authority, are by now so many and various that administrative partitions are unavoidable. If relevant information is to be better shared it will have to be by means of a greater flow of paper or greater alertness among field workers to pass on and look out for information which might be to the point.

There is, however, one point at which the need for a change in procedure stands out very clearly from this report. The turning point in the outward drama of Maria Colwell's life was the hearing before the Hove

juvenile court in November 1971 when the care order was discharged permitting Maria's mother to regain custody of her. The application went through more or less on the nod, the magistrates having before them the social worker's report and bearing brief evidence from Maria's mother. As the report of the inquiry points out, once the county council had decided for reasons which must now be judged to be wrong, but which were far from careless or perverse) not to oppose a course which led to Maria's removal from her foster-parents and restoration to her mother and stepfather, there was no examination before the court of the arguments for not allowing this to happen. Yet the arguments for and against, in the light of the evidence considered by the county council, were fairly evenly matched—and had it been someone's duty to argue the case against further evidence would certainly have been brought forth.

The committee of inquiry recommends that in this type of situation a second opinion of an independent social worker should always be available to the court—the local authority are, after all, an actual party to the proceedings. The Secretary of State, in her comments on the report, adds that she is considering for possible inclusion in a Children's Bill next session the provision that in certain court proceedings the child's interests should be protected by separate legal representation. These improvements can now be seen to be necessary.

First railway accident

The engine passed over his leg and thigh and the victim was heard to exclaim "This is the death of me". He was conveyed on a board to Eccles vicarage, a nearby convenient house, where he was tended by the vicar, Mrs Blackburn, the wife of the vicar, and who died nine hours after the accident.

Greville says that it was the Earl of Wilton at whose house at Heaton Park about six miles away some of the party had been staying, who helped to convey Huskisson to the vicarage and who saved his life for a few hours by knowing how to tie up the artery. Amputation was of

possible and Huskisson died, Wilton, Granville and Lisleton, MP for Staffordshire, being with him to the last.

Greville says that there were perhaps 500,000 people present on this occasion and only one man was killed, by the Duke of Wellington's most dangerous political opponent and the one from whom he had most to fear.

Yours faithfully,
J. S. LEATHERBARROW,
Overdale,
34 Highfield Road,
Wolverhampton,
West Midlands.

possible and Huskisson died, Wilton, Granville and Lisleton, MP for Staffordshire, being with him to the last.

Greville says that there were perhaps 500,000 people present on this occasion and only one man was killed, by the Duke of Wellington's most dangerous political opponent and the one from whom he had most to fear.

Yours faithfully,
J. S. LEATHERBARROW,
Overdale,
34 Highfield Road,
Wolverhampton,
West Midlands.

Transformation of Scottish Highlands

From the President of the National Trust for Scotland

Sir, I was sorry to read the letter from Mr Robert Bruce of Sumburgh, Shetland (August 29), especially as you saw fit to give it the headline "from the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Zeeland". Those of us who are commissioned as Lieutenants of counties are entitled to have opinions, and, subject to some reservations, to express them; but not on such controversial matters, as Her Majesty's Lieutenants.

As for Mr Bruce's views on the Kyle of Lachalsh-Drumbeis area, it is clear that he, like many others, has not effectively mastered this subject. The development at Drumbeis for which planning consent was refused would have been of a character quite different from "development in the Highlands and Islands" in a wider and more general sense. It would have meant a vast construction right on top of a very densely populated district where, locally speaking, unemployment is at a minimum.

Mr Bruce will know that in the history of Shetland there were more reasons for the bad relations between landlords and tenants than mere inability to pay a decent wage. As the former laird of Fair Isle in particular, where the National Trust for Scotland has had at least a degree of success in repopulating and restoring the community, he will be aware that an endeavour to revert to the former rural life is not merely a question of bringing in people to live in a pattern of former times, even with "a decent wage" added.

I hope, as Mr Bruce does, that oil and other developments will encourage the re-emergence of the "naval and other developments" referred to earlier by Mr Stormouth Darling, who has mastered the problem very effectively, are already causing people to seek homes in the Kyle area; although this is subject to the acute difficulty of finding anything to live under acceptable modern conditions.

But development must be proper and suitable, as the authorities in Norway have realized; not the obliteration that would have overwhelmed Drumbeis.

As President of the National Trust for Scotland, and in no other capacity, I am, yours faithfully,
WEMYSS,
Gordon House,
Languldriff,
East Lothian,
September 2.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reactions to weak government

From Mr Robert Skidelsky

Sir, Professor Howard's letter (September 3) is a neat example of the confusion of cause and effect. He seems to argue that our consensus is breaking down as a result of irresponsible polarization, when in fact polarization is the result, and chief symptom, of the breakdown of consensus.

His mistake arises from assuming a selfish tradition of consensus without inquiring into the conditions which created it, and the conditions necessary for its restoration. He is thus led to the conclusion that a statement by party leaders that the consensus is holding will in fact cause it to hold: an attitude reminiscent of King Canute.

The modern British consensus arose from the combination of wartime unity and postwar Keynesianism. The first created the necessary social climate for the pursuit of the second; the second, in turn, was relied upon to perpetuate the first. Continuous growth was to be the solvent of the class struggle. Everyone could become richer without anyone being hurt.

This scenario for consensus is now in ruins. Perhaps it was never entirely plausible, since growth creates new demands which cannot be satisfied simply by its aggregate increment. At any rate, the industrial and political assault on it, coupled with the increasing malfunctioning of the world economy, have brought the postwar dream, in its simple-minded form, to an end. The realization has suddenly dawned that, as Keynes himself once put it, we live in the realm of the finite where "everything we do is alternative and not additional to something else".

The present turmoil is an inescapable part of the search for a new framework for economic progress. A favourable political outcome will depend in large measure on the intellectual seriousness we bring to the analysis of our present problems. Professor Howard's call for resounding declarations is no more than the cry of Col Strick's Doomsday preparations.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT SKIDELSKY,
Flat 1,
166 Cromwell Road, SW5,
September 3.

Turner at the Academy

From Mr Evelyn Joll

Sir, Professor John Hale's letter (August 31), explaining the reasons why the National Gallery Trustees decided not to lend five key pictures to the Turner bicentenary exhibition seems, at a first reading, to carry a good deal of weight. Yet, on reflection, some of his arguments are less than convincing:—

"It is not quite illogical to refuse to lend 'The Fighting Temeraire', 'The Evening Star' and 'Rain, Steam and Speed' to the exhibition, as they have been recently lent to exhibitions abroad? Foreign loans must necessarily involve far greater risks of removal."

Although "it is not a great inconvenience to proceed from Burlington House to the National Gallery", Professor Hale and his fellow Trustees must know perfectly well that the pleasure and instruction to be derived from looking at comparable pictures are infinitely greater if they are hanging in the same room as they are in a museum. The question of museum charges was doubtless a burning issue at the time the Trustees met to consider the loan of the Turners. Now, thankfully, the controversy is over and no longer a factor which should carry any weight in the matter of whether to lend to Burlington House or not. Besides, the Tate Trustees were equally strongly opposed to museum charges and they have given the necessary authority to Turner exhibition the free run of their collection.

But the over-riding argument which should have swayed the Trustees' caution and doubt; is surely this: the number of pictures is going to be the most important and the most beautiful exhibition of the work of a British artist ever to be held. This will be so even if the National Gallery lends only two pictures. Yet, by their decision, the Trustees must be pretending that the exhibition in a degree that needs more justification than is provided by Professor Hale's letter.

I am sure there must be many of your readers who would support Mr Bernard, Mr Noonan, Professor Howard and myself in urging the Trustees to reconsider their decision (it is certainly not too late to do so) and to agree to add to their loans, at any rate, 'The Fighting Temeraire', 'The Evening Star', and 'Rain, Steam and Speed'.

Yours faithfully,
EVELYN JOLL, Managing Director,
The National Gallery, Trafalgar Square,
43 Old Bond Street, W1,
September 4.

Wastage of petrol

From Mr E. A. Williams

Sir, Having worked for 63 years, I have retired to a pretty town in a pretty country. I read my newspapers and despair. I can do nothing. My savings are disappearing but that is unimportant. I am not likely to live long. I despair because the country is going bankrupt.

But every Saturday and Sunday about 3,000 motor cars drive into this tiny town because it is pretty. Some have come 10 miles, some 100. They stop and then go away. Millions of people are driving every weekend to unimportant objectives, then driving home again. And oil, which means petrol, is our most expensive import.

The machinery of petrol rationing cannot be used to be enforced. Can we respect a government which, in an emergency, is afraid to act?

Yours faithfully,
E. A. WILLIAMS,
25 South Green,
Southwold,
Suffolk.

Management of childbirth

From Mrs R. A. Daley

Sir, Whilst agreeing with most of Professor Rhodes's comments (August 22), I believe he should not dismiss Jean Robinson's work so lightly. As Professor Rhodes must know, it is an extraordinarily difficult task to organize research and concerted action among people who have suffered severe emotional and physical distress, and more and more new mothers sadly now come into this category.

Where things go wrong in pregnancy and confinement, or sane woman would be anything but grateful for the help which is available from medical science, and skilled nursing. What many of us are so concerned about is the tendency for that science to be ill-applied and indeed to be the cause of great emotional and physical pain.

It is the fact that it is not a minority of women who are suffering in this way that Mrs Robinson has been instrumental in bringing to public attention.

In pursuing the question of education on an evidential basis, Professor Rhodes might do worse than dismiss the case of women coming to his hospital for their second baby, having had their first induced to suit a hospital timetable elsewhere.

Yours faithfully,
ROSEMARY A. DALEY,
33 Leppington Road,
Clapham Park, SW4,
August 23.

Rural motorways

From Professor Alastair Buchan

Sir, It hardly becomes Mr David Morris (August 27) to adopt such a patronizing, oafy-knows-best tone in answering Mrs Maude's strictures (August 5) on motorway planning in the Midlands. I have neither his nor her knowledge of the whole complex of proposed routes, but a sample of other M40 extensions from Oxford to Birmingham is concerned, I have been unable to detect much of the sagacious, patriotic planning to which Mr Morris lays claim.

He says inter alia that the West Midlands must have good roads, and with the ports. Of course. But what has started any interested person to the fact, especially since the publication of the Department of the Environment's Trunk Road Map in April, 1973, is the absence of any planned link of motorway standards between Birmingham and London. Instead the Midlands are supposed to have a second motorway link with London, a plan that has been rationalized on the grounds that the M1 will be saturated by the early 1980s, and also that such a road will save the other relief congestion on the north-south roads in Warwickshire and Oxfordshire.

It is true that the M1 is becoming fully used (I happen just to have travelled its length), but the calculation that it will become saturated made under different economic conditions, and whether it will prove true or not depends on factors beyond our present ken. The other argument is even more dubious and has led to a certain amount of official duplicity. When the Department published a consultation document on the route of the M40 extension this summer, it did not mention the fact that the proposed extension would have any effect in relieving congestion on the A423 (Oxford-Banbury) or the A43 (Oxford-Northampton) it would be necessary, and that it had in mind, to build at least one major feeder road at great cost to amenity to connect the M40 extension with the Oxford ring roads (which already carry a lot of east-west traffic turning south) or the west-bound A40 and the M4. And even so, as far as travellers and export traffic bound for the Continent are concerned, one end result would simply be to funnel a heavy flow down the A34 from Oxford to Win-

Music in Britain

From Mr Stephen Reiss

Sir, While we all deplore the relative lack of contemporary British music in the concert programmes of today, we would be less than honest if we pretended that the only cause of the trouble was shortage of money. Our contemporary composers, generally speaking, show very little consideration for the hand that is only too anxious to feed them. Works are not produced in the quantities or with the duration differences fundamentally from those requested, performing difficulties are considered the hallmark of quality, and the taste of the public is totally despised.

Is this really the maouer in which the great masterpieces of the past were created? May we not be to some danger of forgetting that art is first of all communication and not the opportunity for a display of defiant self-indulgence?

It could well be argued that the amount of public money spent in support of contemporary art. Conceivably it is precisely because we have been prepared to excuse the lack of professionalism, the unwillingness to fulfil what used to be considered a straightforward contract between the artist and his patron, that the contemporary artist now has so few friends.

On May 11, 13 and 15, 1915, long before any public subsidy of music was even considered, the LSO gave three concerts devoted exclusively to British music written during the previous ten years. The work of sixteen different composers was represented. The LSO would gladly do the same again if the composers could guarantee an audience of not less than two thousand for each concert (paying normal Festival Hall prices), instrumentation within the resources of the normal symphony orchestra, average soloist requirements and that not more than four rehearsals per programme would suffice.

STEPHEN REISS,
Administrator,
London Symphony Orchestra,
1 Montague Street, WC1.

Pop festivals

From Mr Greville Jenner, QC,
Labour MP for Leicester West

Sir, The survival of the Rule of Law ultimately depends upon consent—upon the acceptance by decent citizens whose behaviour the law is to regulate that the law is fair and just. The Industrial Relations Act illustrates the sense in which a thoroughly unpopulous law may bring the law itself (along with courts and judges) into rapid disrepute—with potentially devastating results for our society.

Young people are entitled to enjoy their own music in freedom. If they are to do so without impinging on the rights and enjoyment of others, they must be provided with adequate facilities. It is because so few such facilities exist at present that the unhappy Windsor Great Park episode occurred. If no positive alternative is offered then I fear that law or no law—it will happen again.

It is useless then, for Alao Glyn (September 3) to demand that we should call "mob rule" and to demand the toughening and enforcement of the law. The vast majority of the "mob" at Windsor—as at all "pop" festivals and concerts—were (as the Rev. F. N. Welbourn so eloquently testified in his letter (September 3)) normal, law-abiding, lively young people, bent on enjoying their music "in good and sensible and mutual tolerance".

One answer—and the only possible one I have yet heard of—is to create at least one, carefully sited, permanent "pop" festival site—with all those essential toilet, eating, first aid and wet weather facilities which are absent at Windsor. It should be government sponsored, but operated by young people and the "pop" music industry with the maximum of freedom and the minimum of "establishment" interference.

Yours faithfully,
GREVILLE JANNER,
House of Commons,
September 3.

Royal Agricultural Hall

From Councillor Donald Hoodless

Sir, Recent complaints of political prevarication in relation to the Royal Agricultural Hall must not be left unanswered. The issue boils down to an application by the owner for planning permission for a substantial office development on the site, with the possible retention of only one, I fear, at public expense; had the Imperial War Museum taken it over it would have been the taxpayer's purse: if it is to be for some unspecified community use, it will be the ratepayer's. If an unwillingness to commit large sums of public money to this way whilst others walk off with the common mass development rights is "political prevarication" then I plead guilty and commend it to others.

The concern of your correspondent John Griffin (August 24) for the underprivileged of Islington and his ability to play the common mass development rights of Sir John Betjeman is touching. But I fail to see how a

Private office development

privately owned office development will assist them. I would go further and suggest that all residents of Islington are potentially two-time losers: first there is the danger that they will end up paying our large sums to keep the hall; second, any wealth created from an office development will not be available to them to assist in the regeneration of the rest of the Angel area or for urban renewal in other parts of the borough.

The sooner development land is brought into public ownership at existing use value, the better. In that way local authorities will be able to involve themselves positively in urban renewal for the benefit of the whole community instead of having to play a passive role through the granting of planning permissions from which they derive no benefit.

Yours faithfully,
DONALD HOODLESS,
Deputy Leader,
Islington Borough Council,
41 South Town Hall,
Upper Street, N1,
August 27.

Piddlethrethide et al

From Mr Aidan Reynolds

Sir, Mr Moore's choice of parish for retirement is indeed difficult to fault (Piddlethrethide with Atton Pancras and Plush), but for sheer pleasure to the ear the redevelopment of ecclesiastical strength in Yorkshire which appeared in your columns some 14 years ago remains supreme: the Rev G. D. Beagrie, Vicar of Kexby with Wilberforce, to be Vicar of Bossall with Buttercrambe.

Yours faithfully,
AIDAN REYNOLDS,
1915worth House,
15 East Leamington Road,
Bedfordshire.

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Gooch & Wagstaff Chartered Surveyors

LAING for tomorrow's BUILDING & CIVIL ENGINEERING

Confusion in the White House causes Wall St to fall 15 points

From Frank Vogel, Washington, Sept 4. Reports in the American press today that senior White House officials do not expect President Ford to make any major economic policy changes...

Fed 'moved quickly' after Herstatt failure

From Our United States Economics Correspondent, Washington, Sept 4. This year has been marked by active intervention by central banks in the foreign exchange markets...

Hull blacking talks sought

The Port Employers' Association at Hull yesterday asked the Transport and General Workers' Union for talks on their reasons for cancelling the port labour agreement...

Merger plans called off

As expected, Barlow Rand and Union Corporation have decided not to go ahead with their proposed merger. This follows the £215m offer from Gold Fields of South Africa...

Nation Life hopes to make full repayment

By Andrew Wilson. Nation Life policyholders were told at a creditors' meeting held yesterday in London that there were apparently net assets of around £25.8m and liabilities of about £26m...

Shares slip as liquidity problem rumours persist

By Our Financial Staff. Share prices were unsettled in London yesterday by fresh rumours of impending troubles in the financial sector...

How the markets moved

Table showing market movements for various indices and commodities, including the FT index and gold prices.

Rises

Table listing various stocks and their price rises, such as Asst Estates, Countrywide, and Cater Ryder.

Falls

Table listing various stocks and their price falls, such as Barclays Bk, Broken Hill, and Myvones.

Price Commission in talks on code change for Phase Four

By Hugh Clayton. No statement was issued after yesterday's meeting and tomorrow's Phase Four talks will continue with the leaders of the Retail Consortium...

Go-ahead for dearer poultry and beer

Widespread price rises on beer and poultry were announced yesterday. A small can of Double Diamond and Long Life will soon cost 1p more...

British Air Ferries to sell three of its fleet of eight because of fall in revenue

By Maurice Corina. British Air Ferries, the independent airline owned by Transmeridian Air Cargo, is to cut back its operations because of a fall in passenger revenue...

Leyland strikers go back

By Edward Townsend. Workers at British Leyland's Birmingham transmission plant, whose strike has lasted 18 weeks, returned to work last night...

Canning Town Glass statement on Monday

By Our Industrial Editor. Mr R. C. Miquel, chairman of Canning Town Glass Works, is to make a statement to the annual shareholders meeting on Monday...

£47m Rapier order for BAC from Oman

By Arthur Reed, Farnborough, Sept 4. A £47m order for the Rapier anti-aircraft missile has been won by the British Aircraft Corporation from Oman...

£4m fund for films wanted

The National Film Finance Corporation, whose annual report yesterday reported a loss for the tenth consecutive year, wants a new government fund to help finance British films...

Signor Sindona sells bank

Milan, Sept 4. - Sigour Michele Sindona, Italian financier, has sold the last Italian bank he controlled through a holding company Finambro...

NCB still planning increase in price to industry next month

By Peter Hill. The National Coal Board is still planning to raise industrial coal prices from the beginning of next month. This would yield more than £100m of additional revenue...

Interim Statement for the 28 weeks ended 10th July 1974

Table showing interim financial statement for 28 weeks ended 10th July 1974, including sales to external customers and profit before taxation.

THE POUND

Table showing exchange rates for various currencies, including Australia, Austria, and Belgium.

On other pages

Table listing various business appointments, company meetings, and other events.

De Beers Consolidated Mines 18

De Beers Consolidated Mines 18. Da Beers Industrial Corporation 21. Phoenix Assurance Company 18.

De Beers Consolidated Mines 22

De Beers Consolidated Mines 22. Da Beers Industrial Corporation 21. Phoenix Assurance Company 18.

Payments surplus for Italy lightens gloom

Rome, Sept 4.—The gloom cast here by the economic crisis was lightened a little today by the announcement that Italy registered a balance of payments surplus in July.

The surplus was 248,000m lire (165m), compared with a deficit of 396,000m in June, according to unofficial figures from the Bank of Italy.

Bank officials stressed that this improvement, which started to develop as far back as April, took place before Italy had the advantage of any international loans.

Economic observers said the summer influx of foreign tourists, although fewer than last year, had doubtless contributed to the surplus.

Signor Guido Carli, the governor of the Bank of Italy, said in a magazine interview last week that a slightly smaller surplus was expected in August.

However, the overall balance of payments deficit is running at 2,690,000m lire for the first seven months.

Sale to Russia of 100,000 spindles will sell the Soviet Union 50,000m lire (33m) worth of wool-spinning machinery under an agreement signed in Rome.

The agreement with the Soviet Technopromimport calls for companies belonging to the EGAM (Ente Autonomo di Gestione per le Aziende Minerarie Metallurgiche) to deliver two entire wool-spinning plants of 50,000 spindles each and 212 spinning machines for the Kalinin wool textile factory at Moscow.

American group switches to gas carriers

Indications of the effects of the uncertainty in shipping markets caused by the actions of members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries was underlined yesterday.

The Overseas Shipbuilding Group Inc, based in New York, announced the conversion of orders for two 80,000-ton deadweight oil tankers with a Japanese shipyard to an order for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) carrier.

OSG, a major bulk shipping organization, said that instead of the two oil tankers it was now to take delivery of a 73,000 cubic metre capacity LPG ship, scheduled for delivery in the first half of 1977.

It is to be built by the Japanese company, Hitachi Shipbuilding and Engineering.

Mr Onassis seeks fuel price cut for airline

Athens, Sept 4.—Mr Aristotle Onassis, the Greek shipowner, is negotiating with the Greek Government for reduced fuel prices to enable the Greek national airline, Olympic Airways, to continue operations, a spokesman for Mr Onassis said.

Sharp fall in West German orders and July output stays sluggish

Bonn, Sept 4.—The West German Economics Ministry said today that the inflow of new orders and actual industrial production continued to develop sluggishly in July.

In its monthly review, the ministry said the inflow of new orders fell by 16 per cent between June and July compared with an average drop of 9 per cent over the previous five years, the figures being weighted average to take into account the differing number of working days in a month.

Domestic and export orders were roughly equally affected. The level of orders in hand in July fell slightly as the inflow of orders was about 1 per cent below industrial turnover.

Taking a longer view, the ministry said the comparison of the combined order inflow for April and May with that for June and July shows a somewhat more favourable development than normal for this time of year. After seasonal adjust-

ment orders in this period rose by 1 per cent, which after taking inflation into account represents a real drop of 2 per cent. Compared with a year earlier, the inflow of orders in July showed a gain of 13 per cent in nominal terms and a drop of almost 2 per cent after adjustment for rising prices. In nominal terms domestic orders were up 8 per cent compared with July, 1973, while foreign orders were 21 per cent higher.

The ministry said industrial production—measured on a working-day basis—fell 17 per cent between June and July against an average fall of 14 per cent for the previous years. Revenues down. The Federal Bank in Frankfurt said that West Germany's net monetary reserves fell DM500m (about £31m) to DM39,200m in the week ended August 31 due to further Federal Bank currency sales and mark purchases by other central banks. Gross reserves fell DM663m to DM92,446m and foreign money

market investments and deposits by DM553m to DM63,699m. Prices rise: Prices of industrial products rose 1.2 per cent in July compared with June and 13.9 per cent compared with July last year, reckoned on a new index basis.

The new index, with the base year updated to 1970 from 1962, stood at 150.8 in July. Control call: Investment decisions by large market dominating firms should be subject to public control in order to ensure workers' jobs, Herr Heinz Oskar Vetter, chairman of the West German Trade Unions Association, said at a union congress.

An effective, influential industrial relations and personnel function is of prime importance in all multi-plant companies, says the report. It asks companies to review their industrial relations arrangements—with the big combos requiring a series of reports on particular features.

The commission lists questions for consideration: These include: "If the industrial relations system is largely centralized, has full account been taken of problems that can arise at local level? To what extent are plant (and perhaps divisional) managers making decisions without fully understanding likely implications for the rest of the group?"

"The development and maintenance of effective industrial relations in multi-plant companies are as much a challenge for unions as management," says a report.

Unions which bargained at plant level should consider providing for inter-plant contracts between their representatives and representatives of other unions involved.

"Existing informal arrangements at plant level do not appear to be adequate in effectively representing the interests of their members."

"CIR Report No 85 Industrial Relations in Multi-plant Undertakings HMSO 1974 55p. There is currently a national

Companies urged to track down trouble spots

Unions and managements in multi-plant companies were urged today to carry out a detailed review of industrial relations in a bid to discover areas of potential conflict.

The recommendation comes from the Commission on Industrial Relations in a report to Mr Michael Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, in pointers to both sides of industry the Commission urges that unions should be involved at the formative stage in matters, such as decisions on mergers which affect more than plant.

An effective, influential industrial relations and personnel function is of prime importance in all multi-plant companies, says the report. It asks companies to review their industrial relations arrangements—with the big combos requiring a series of reports on particular features.

The commission lists questions for consideration: These include: "If the industrial relations system is largely centralized, has full account been taken of problems that can arise at local level?"

To what extent are plant (and perhaps divisional) managers making decisions without fully understanding likely implications for the rest of the group?"

"The development and maintenance of effective industrial relations in multi-plant companies are as much a challenge for unions as management," says a report.

Unions which bargained at plant level should consider providing for inter-plant contracts between their representatives and representatives of other unions involved.

"Existing informal arrangements at plant level do not appear to be adequate in effectively representing the interests of their members."

"CIR Report No 85 Industrial Relations in Multi-plant Undertakings HMSO 1974 55p.

Strikers reduced US car output during August

Detroit, Sept 4.—United States car makers built 450,573 vehicles in domestic plants in August. This was down about 10 per cent from the 497,900 produced in the same month a year ago and almost 11 per cent lower than the 504,000 units planned for the month.

Strikes at key car suppliers and labour troubles at assembly plants cut the production for the month. Stoppages early in August at A. O. Smith Corporation and Briggs and Stratton Corporation, both Milwaukee suppliers of essential car parts, forced production cutbacks at both General Motors Corporation and Chrysler Corporation.

The No 1 and No 3 car makers announced, however, that about 25,000 workers, who had been idle because of the A. O. Smith strike went back to work yesterday, or were being recalled to resume work within a few weeks.

General Motors said about 9,000 workers at four domestic plants and one Canadian truck plant were idled yesterday due to begin returning to work on Friday, and with all plants in production by September 16.

A GM spokesman said, however, about 4,100 workers at four Chevrolet division plants were still on indefinite lay-off.

France to seek foreign exchange coordination

Paris, Sept 4.—France will shortly propose to its European partners ways to improve their coordination in the foreign exchange sphere, finance minister M. Edouard Fauriol said in an interview with the financial paper *Le Nouveau Journal*.

He ruled out any return of the franc to the joint European float at the immediate future since, he said, "the essential conditions for the effective operation of a system of concerted floating do not exist at present."

A joint stance by the nine European Community countries on international monetary problems is a basic preliminary, he added.

The minister also attributed the improvement in the franc's relationship against the Deutsche mark to around 1.80 francs from the two franc level of last May, as one of the first results of the government's economic policy.—Reuter.

£7.5m orders for Tate & Lyle

By Edward Townsend
Tate and Lyle has won export contracts worth more than £7.5m, including one to build what it says is the first new sugar factory in Indonesia for more than 20 years.

The orders have been placed with the company's engineering subsidiaries A. and W. Smith and Mirreles Watson by PT Radjawali Musantara.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Concrete beams: meaningless core drills

From Mr P. R. Phillips
Sir, I was very interested to read the letter from Messrs Double and Hellawell (August 29) regarding the almost meaningless nature of random drillings taken from high-alumina cement concrete beams.

As a company marketing a low frequency ultrasonic instrument which can be used to test for the onset of degradation in these beams, we are constantly surprised that local councils persist in undertaking the costly process of removing cores from the beams.

As your correspondents rightly point out, the integrity of a beam will vary over its complete length and cores will only record what is happening at specific points, giving little or no indication of what is happening in adjoining areas.

It must be borne in mind that such checks should be repeated at about three monthly intervals in order to locate the onset of degradation.

Surely it is time the Department of Environment followed up its original suggestion that ultrasonic tests were "likely to indicate the presence of seriously weakened concrete" with some advice to local authorities regarding the establishment of constant monitoring regimes in order to ensure the earliest detection of degradation.

Yours sincerely,
P. R. PHILLIPS,
Director,
Inspection Instruments (NDT)
32 Duncan Terrace,
London N1.

From Mr R. F. Stevens
Sir, Last Thursday's Times carried a letter from two members of the Department of Metallurgy of the University of Oxford about some difficulties they have been experiencing in analysing high alumina cement concrete. As the advice on testing originated from the Building Research Establishment, perhaps I might be permitted to reply.

There is currently a national problem regarding the assessment of buildings containing concrete made with high alumina cement and suggestions for testing such concrete were given to local authorities. These suggestions included a form of chemical analysis called "differential thermal analysis" (DTA) which may be used to assess the degree of conversion of high alumina cement. Because of the formation of a hard surface layer on high alumina cement concrete, it is necessary for the sample to be obtained from inside the concrete, for which boring with a small diameter drill is recommended.

The suggested tests were developed and checked on many concrete beams and comparison were made between samples obtained by drilling and those obtained by chip-ping. The difference between the two methods of sampling was small, and the advice given makes allowance both for the presence of segregate and the possible temperature rise during drilling.

The testing methods suggested have now been used by about 40 testing laboratories to examine many thousands of samples of high alumina cement. We believe that the methods provide valuable guidance as to the condition of the concrete, and the Building Research Establishment will be pleased to give help if any testing laboratory is experiencing difficulties.

R. F. STEVENS,
Head of Structural Properties Division,
Building Research Establishment,
Carson,
Waford.

From Mr J. Koy and Mr T. Robson
Sir, We have read with interest the letter from Mr D. D. Double and Mr A. Hellawell published in your paper yesterday (August 29). The problems associated with one method of testing are discussed and fears expressed that large sums of ratepayers' money are at stake.

The Bank of England's reply was that they did not feel that this would result in any extra benefits different from their present method of recommendation to banks to give preference to export businesses. The fact that I can provide proof that their recommendations do not work seems to be of little use.

Surely some department of Government in the United Kingdom should really be responsible for exports and should work out a points system whereby banks would be encouraged by the stick and carrot approach to ensure that a stripulac owner did not get better overdraft finance than a small exporter of high technology products?

Yours faithfully,
DR R. J. BRIDGWATER,
Managing Director,
Maybridge Chemical Company Limited,
Trevillet,
Tintagel,
Cornwall.

May we add that the method discussed "differential thermal analysis" even if it were possible to satisfy the authors' misgivings, at best measures the degree of "conversion".

This we cannot stress too strongly is in itself a totally imperfect measure of concrete quality: 100 per cent conversion of high water/cement ratio concrete will produce very poor concrete; 100 per cent conversion of low water/cement ratio concrete (as specified in the codes of practice) will produce concrete dense and strong for its designed loading.

Degree of conversion alone, therefore, is highly misleading. If testing of existing structures is restricted to this measurement, remedial work will be indicated, with heavy costs and inconvenience incurred in most cases quite unnecessarily where the concrete was made with a low water/cement ratio and thus be of high quality—whatever the degree of conversion.

We believe there is a simple, rapid, and effective method to determine the serviceability of structures to a very conservative full—to produce immediate conversion in most cases quite unnecessarily where the concrete was made with a low water/cement ratio and thus be of high quality—whatever the degree of conversion.

If the strength is low, or the porosity unduly high, remedial action may be indicated. If the results are satisfactory according to prediction for low water/cement ratio, then the structure is safe now and in the future.

We believe the great majority of prestressed beams were correctly made with low water/cement ratio and that the local authorities should be relieved of much of their anxiety by the availability of a simple and scrupulous test.

Yours,
J. D. ROBINSON,
2 Park Street,
Windsor, Berkshire.

Elephantine Aims?

From Mr Frank Selkirk
Sir, Surely one of the "Aims of Industry" should be to speak the truth about its own elephants?

To mention (as it did in a full page advertisement in last Friday's paper) "Britain's big and efficient industries" is hardly the truth. My own experience after working for nine years would scarcely allow me to describe such industries as "efficient".

If they are efficient, why is their productivity so low—and has been so low for many years? Have Aims of Industry never heard of the dis-economy of size? Yours faithfully,
FRANK D. L. SELKIRK,
Holloway Cottage,
Compton,
Wolverhampton,
August 19.

Franklin restructuring decisions held up by delay in second-quarter audits

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Sept 4
Ernst and Ernst, auditors for the Franklin New York Corporation and the Franklin National Bank, have still not completed the second-quarter audits of these companies and no major decisions on restructuring them is likely before they have been published, according to a high-level government source.

The second-quarter audits are usually completed by the end of July, but Franklin's major losses in the foreign exchange area, in particular, have seriously complicated the task of the auditors.

A spokesman for the Franklin National Bank said today:

"We have been told very tentatively that the audit might be ready by the end of this month."

From figures which Franklin itself has published the bank's losses in the first half of this year exceeded \$88m (about £38m). But some government officials who have been investigating Franklin in recent weeks believe the losses may be even higher.

The meeting yesterday, which brought together more than 20 senior officials from the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, was largely devoted to pooling all information obtained on the state of the Franklin National Bank.

Apart from the audit there are also serious legal problems which have made any restructuring plan. The Securities and Exchange Commission has still not decided whether to take any legal action against the directors of the Franklin National Bank for alleged public misrepresentation of the bank's financial position.

The Department of Justice has still not decided whether or not criminal indictments will be made against some directors and officers of the bank and its parent company on possible fraud charges. A grand jury in New York is looking into this possibility.

Quick decision on Herstatt assets unlikely

Cologne, Sept 4.—It could take two to three years before the position of the United States assets of the closed I. D. Herstatt Bank has been clarified, Herr Walter Reiss, the provisional receiver, said.

In a letter to Herstatt creditors, Herr Reiss recalled that the roughly DM410m (£66m) of Herstatt assets in the United States have been attached by certain creditors while the First National City Bank and two other banks had petitioned for special bankruptcy proceedings under United States law so that the assets can be shared out equitably.

Herr Reiss said it must be assumed that the creditors who had attached the assets would oppose the petition for bankruptcy. Whether they would succeed was difficult to say.

Norway and Russia discuss oil exploration in the Arctic

From Roger Vielvoye
Stavanger, Sept 4
Norway and the Soviet Union are to begin talks next month on dividing the offshore waters north of Norway for oil exploration.

The Arctic waters north of the 70th parallel are an extension of the southern Norwegian continental shelf where large quantities of oil have been found.

No drilling in these areas can take place until the boundary line has been settled. Negotiations will be complicated because of the position of the Russian Novaya Zemlya to the north of the Soviet mainland. The Russian solution to the problem would give them about 10 per cent more of the northern offshore waters than the Norwegian proposals.

Some of the most hopeful oil prospects in the Arctic area are in the shallow offshore waters close to Spitzbergen, over 800 miles north of the northern tip of Norway.

Norway has sovereignty over the islands, but economic activity is governed by an international treaty to which 65 countries are signatories.

The Norwegians contend that the international agreement covers only the onshore islands, and so far none of the other signatories has disputed the claim. The Norwegian Government is also hoping to open up the more southerly waters to the north of the 62nd parallel for drilling late in 1975.

It is thought that drilling will be in the hands of Statoil, the Norwegian State Oil Company, who will use the services of the international oil companies.

INTERIM STATEMENT

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

INTERIM REPORT TO MEMBERS

for the half-year ended 30th June, 1974

The following are the unaudited results of the company and its controlled subsidiaries for the half-year ended 30th June, 1974, together with the comparative figures for the half-year ended 30th June, 1973, and for the year ended 31st December, 1973:—

	Half-year ended 30.6.74 R000's	Half-year ended 30.6.73 R000's	Year ended 31.12.73 R000's
Diamond account	166 875	169 764	329 577
Interest and dividends	42 108	30 275	71 266
Royalties	4 034	4 513	9 029
Sundry revenue	559	892	1 434
Surplus on realisation of investments	48	1 877	237
Surplus on realisation of fixed assets	144	7	141
	213 768	207 328	411 684
DEDUCT:			
Prospecting and research	7 568	4 425	9 856
General charges	4 832	4 135	9 467
Interest payable	1 044	909	1 392
	13 444	9 469	21 315
GROUP PROFIT BEFORE TAX	200 324	197 859	390 369
DEDUCT:			
Government's share of profit under mining leases	7 622	8 549	13 861
Provision for tax	65 660	70 592	126 757
	73 282	79 141	140 618
GROUP PROFIT AFTER TAX	127 042	118 718	249 751
DEDUCT:			
Outside interests in subsidiary companies	6 209	6 745	12 206
Group profit after tax attributable to De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited	120 833	111 973	237 545
Preference dividend of R1 per share declared 21st May 1974	795	795	
Cost of interim dividend of 8 cents per share (1973: 7.5 cents)	28 550	26 765	

NOTES

1. It should not be assumed that the results for the half-year ended 30th June will be repeated in the half-year ending 31st December, since income does not necessarily accrue evenly throughout the year. It is the company's policy to consolidate the results of all companies in which it holds, directly and indirectly, more than 50 per cent of the issued equity capital.

DIAMOND MARKET

The diamond market, affected largely by current high interest rates, is quieter, particularly in regard to some of the larger, more expensive stones. However, demand for small diamonds is strong and sales of these stones are at a high level.

INTERIM DIVIDEND

An interim dividend of 8 cents per deferred share in respect of the year ending 31st December, 1974, has today been declared payable to shareholders registered in the books of the company at the close of business on 27th September, 1974, and to persons presenting coupon number 53 detached from share warrants to bearer.

Full details, including currency, relating to the payment of this dividend will be published in the press on 5th September, 1974.

4th September, 1974

Head Office:
35 Stockdale Street,
Kimberley, South Africa.

London Secretaries:
Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Limited,
40 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1AJ.

For and on behalf of the Board
H. F. OPPENHEIMER, Chairman
A. WILSON

Transfer Secretaries:
Consolidated Share Registrars Limited,
62 Marshall Street, Johannesburg, 2001
(P.O. Box 61051, Marshalltown, 2107).
Charter Consolidated Limited,
Kent House, Station Road, Asbford,
Kent, TN25 1QB.

Copies of this report will be posted to registered shareholders.

INTERIM STATEMENT

PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Interim Statement

DIVIDEND
The directors have declared an interim dividend of 3.702p per share payable to members on the register at the close of business on 29th November 1974. If the tax credit available to eligible shareholders of 1.8233p per share is added, this is equivalent to 5.5253p per share compared with 5p per share for 1973. The cost is £1,515,000 (£1,407,000) and with the ACT payment of £746,000 (£803,000) represents an increase of 12½% on the corresponding total at the interim stage in 1973. The date of payment will be 2nd January 1975.

ESTIMATED RESULTS TO 30th JUNE 1974

The following are the estimated and unaudited results of the Phoenix group of companies for the half-year ended 30th June 1974 with corresponding figures for the first six months of 1973 and actual results for the full year 1973. It is again emphasised that interim figures cannot be taken as a reliable guide to results for the full year.

	8 months to 30.6.74 £'000	8 months to 30.6.73 £'000	Year 1973 £'000
Net premiums written: Fire, Accident, Marine and Aviation	88,592	74,197	181,889
Investment income	7,318	4,412	12,347
Underwriting profit:			
Fire, Accident, Marine and Aviation	455	1,746	2,448
Long-term	896	825	1,391
	7,658	7,783	16,156
Less expenses not charged to other accounts	266	420	516
Profit before tax	7,392	7,363	15,700
Less tax	2,217	2,090	5,747
	5,175	5,273	9,953
Less minority interests	1,135	687	1,330
Net profit	3,838	4,886	8,623
Earnings per share	8.38p	11.66p	21.00p

Note: Overseas currency transactions have been converted at rates of exchange appropriate to the periods in question. In converting US dollar transactions for the 8 months to 30th June 1974 a rate of \$2.39 has been used compared with a rate of \$2.58 for the 8 months to 30th June 1973 and \$2.32 for the year 1973.

Throughout the half-year a high level of liquidity has been maintained with a satisfactory cash-flow position. This is reflected in the increase of 35% in investment income. Profits before tax and minorities of £7.3m have been earned by comparison with £7.4m for the corresponding period in 1973.

Abnormal weather losses have left their mark on the fire and accident underwriting results. As previously reported the April tornadoes in the United States are expected to result in claims of £800,000, which form the major part of a total loss of £950,000 from that territory. In Australia storm damage in Victoria and New South Wales, added to the earlier flood damage in Queensland, contributed to a loss of £1.1m for the half-year.

Canadian results are still unprofitable. In the United Kingdom and Ireland claims reserves have been increased in the liability classes in anticipation of continuing inflation. In other classes the UK operations remain profitable, though less so than in the previous year. In Europe and other parts of the world the results in general are good.

The combined Marine and Aviation account shows a small profit at the half-year.

NEW LONG-TERM BUSINESS

	8 months to 30.6.74 £m	8 months to 30.6.73 £m	Year 1973 £m
New sums assured	—	—	678
New annuities per annum	—	—	5.4
New annual premiums	—	—	8.8
New single premiums	—	—	11.4

4th September

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

More answers from the insurance sector

While the market is hardly going to treat the composites as absurdly cheap until it is considerably more certain that world share prices do not have much further to fall, yesterday's interims from Sun Alliance and Phoenix again confirm that the main problem for the composites is not from one of liquidity. And, if the rise in investment income in the opening six months is anything to go by, this would seem to be even truer of Sun and Phoenix than most of the others.



Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of De Beers Consolidated Mines: diamond sales have been affected by high interest rates.

Certainly, the sector as a whole has been enjoying a steady increase in investment income in the first half thanks to high interest rates and buoyant cash flow, but the respective increases for Sun and Phoenix work out at no less than 38 and 35 per cent.

Not that a strong upsurge in investment income is anything less than needed this year to keep the composites' profits moving ahead or at least, in a few cases, to keep them within close touch of last year's levels. This is equally true for both Sun and Phoenix, with the former seeing its general underwriting profit of £5.5m to £2.5m and Phoenix moving from an underwriting profit of £1.7m to a loss of £455,000.

In both cases the main trouble spots have been the now familiar case of Australia, Canada and the United States, with Sun reckoning that the swing in these three areas totalled £4.6m against the group underwriting downturn of £3m. In Phoenix, the underwriting profit of £1.7m to a loss of £455,000 is a sharp rise from the £1.7m to a loss of £455,000 in the first half of this year.

In terms of full year earnings growth Sun looks the more likely to improve its position this year, particularly given the sharp rise in the profits attributable to the Phoenix minority interests. But that is unlikely to have that much impact on the relative status of either share price—Sun at 232p and Phoenix at 121p—given that both are on virtually identical prospects for the year (assuming maximum dividend increases) of just under 10 per cent.

Sun Alliance
Interim: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £85.7m
Net premiums £147m (£124m)
Pre-tax profits £16.6m (£15.8m)
Dividend gross 11.3p (10p)

Phoenix
Interim: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £49.5m
Net premiums £88.6m (£76.2m)
Pre-tax profits £7.25m (£7.36m)
Dividend gross 5.52p (5p)

De Beers
Smaller stones
Precisely as usual, the market took 10p of the De Beers share price before the announcement last night of figures which are indeed slightly disappointing. Nevertheless, it could have taken the view that with the increase of 12 per cent in CSO sales in the first six months (in Rand terms) and a 26 per cent rise in sterling terms to £84.5m in the United Kingdom, the diamond account would have shown a reasonable improvement.

In fact, the drop here of R3m to R167m (about £105m) reflected a downturn in demand for larger stones which provides the best margins. Sales from the cutting centres to the retailer have been affected by high interest rates, borne out by a R12m increase to R42m in interest receivable in De Beers itself. Small stone sales are, however, firm thanks in part to De Beers opening up new markets, particularly in the Far East.

The expectation expressed in April that sales would be of the same order as 1973's—£330m—must now be in doubt. But De Beers does have the facility to help margins by selling its own production where the return is around six times that on bought-in stones.

may increase sales resistance, particularly in the budget albums.

Colour TV, which represents around one fifth of Decca's turnover if the audio side is included, was up in volume as well as value terms last year and appears to be holding up even now, indicating that Decca is increasing its market share. Even so the industry's sales are clearly vulnerable. Orders on the military side, for North Sea survey equipment and for marine systems, is good. Hence the forecast of an increase in profits on the capital goods side in the first half of this year.

An historic p/e ratio of about 3½ for both classes of share is arguably discounting some of the things though the multiple is lower for Pye which has less dependence on consumer goods, and at 84 per cent the Decca yield is well below Pye's.

Final: 1973/74 (1972/73)
Capitalization £25.7m
Sales £136.6m (£116.4m)
Pre-tax profits £15.9m (£15.1m)
Earnings per share 38.9p (36p)
Dividend gross 11.99p (11.56p)

Union Corporation
New battle lines
Union Corporation is up for grabs, but gold is the name of the game at present. The Gold Fields of South Africa offer would be the present terms—an effective 13 shares for every 100 Union Corporation shares at 367p a share if the preference sweetener is disregarded—raises the gold content from 60 per cent to about 80 per cent of combined assets.

GFS, then, certainly has a head start although UC can say that around 10 per cent of the equity is in friendly hands, chiefly Hambros and UC's associates. UC investments are Geduld. The Anglo stake of 10 per cent plus is an unknown factor although Anglo's associate, Charter Consolidated, is interested in dealing profits.

There is still a chance that General Mining, which has well placed friends, may put together a joint package with a third party—and that is what the UC share price is assuming. One thing is certain, UC shareholders are in for a good run.

Soaring sugar
Governments have started to act like housewives where sugar is concerned: as soon as they see the counter is empty the next time they pass.

As the London daily price reached a new record Iran was negotiating a massive purchase in New York. The deal was for 500,000 tonnes, equivalent to almost 20 per cent of Britain's annual consumption.

But the price for the first shipment was about £200 a tonne, or more than double the price that British housewives pay for the refined and packed product.

World markets buzzed yesterday with reports of Japan-Cuba and South Korea-Australia negotiations as Fred Peart, Britain's Minister of Agriculture, went out of his way to stamp out rumours of imminent rationing.

The authorities in Canberra, where Peart hopes to clinch a long-term deal this autumn, meanwhile let it be known that if Britain did not soon place an order she would find that Australia's export capacity was already spoken for.

One of the few certainties is that British shoppers cannot expect their sugar to be marketed for much longer at little more than a shilling a pound.

Hollywood
There's a fund manager on the green phone, sir, and he's either bullish or mildly intoxicated.

Members of the British Poultry Federation are wondering whether the Government is mounting an assault in favour of the common man—or if it has merely lost its handbook of etiquette. Lord Edward Fitzroy, chairman of the federation, is the hemmed possessor of three official rejections of requests for help to an industry where costs exceed returns.

The first "no" came from Fred Peart, Minister of Agriculture, who addressed Lord Edward as Lord Fitzroy. Five days later it was Norman Buchan, Minister of State for Agriculture, who began "Dear Fitzroy."

Now, the latest refusal comes from the Minister of Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, whose letter begins: "Dear Mr Fitzroy."

The film industry seeks another reprieve

Yet another of the organizations and pressure groups within Britain's wretched film industry had its say yesterday about what should be done to help the big screen avoid a final melodramatic fade-out.

The script had an all-too-familiar ring as John Terry, 25 years since the National Film Finance Corporation talked of a crossroads situation with nobody sure where they were going.

In fact, with the present Government at any rate disposed to look again at policy on the industry and a Department of Trade file beginning to bulge with suggestions from interested parties, the stage is being set for a final shoot-out that will almost certainly involve the television men, both at the BBC and ITV.

Of the several strands in the melancholy story of British filmmaking, leading up to this final scene, perhaps the most ironic is that later this year there will emerge from the National Film School a group to recruit status against other South African-oriented mining shares.

Interim: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £7.39m
Diamond a/c R167m (R170m)
Attributable profits R120m (R112m)
Dividend gross 8c (7.5c)

Institutions
Chronicling the fall
Today's *Trade and Industry* summary of insurance company and pension fund investment in 1973 confirms what the smug market already knows all too well. Total net investment by insurance companies rose little over 1 per cent to £1,663m compared with rises of 32 per cent in 1972 and 25 per cent in 1971.

The pattern is slightly different in the case of pension funds where total net investment rose 36 per cent to £566m, but the story in equities was the same. Net gainers, meanwhile, were mortgages and loans, and property; in the case of the pension funds government securities also saw a substantial net investment after disinvestment in 1972.

The July edition of *Financial Statistics* takes the story one step further. The striking feature in the first quarter of 1974, which presumably reflects the aftermath of the oil crisis and troubles in the financial system, shows a sudden leap in the short-term assets of both insurance companies and pension funds.

After net acquisitions of short-term assets amounting to only £3m in the last quarter of 1973, insurance companies show net acquisitions of £200.5m in this category in the first quarter—almost as much as the same figure for the whole of 1973. Pension funds show a much larger quarterly swing. It would not be surprising if the second quarter shows a further increase to short-term liquidity and property must surely be an odds-on bet to join equities in the delirium when the figures are published shortly.

The government's main problems are a balance of payments deficit likely to reach 25,000m francs (about £2,500m) by the end of the year (it was already £1,700m francs by July) and an inflation rate running over the last six months at an annual equivalent of 16.5 per cent.

The trade unions naturally emphasize the other chief worry—maintaining full employment. President Giscard last week committed himself to maintaining "a high level" of employment.

France's exports were 40 per cent up in July on the year before, running at around 20,000m francs a month; national production is still in excess of an annual rate between 4 and 5 per cent, and the French franc has gained 8 to 9 per cent vis-à-vis those EEC countries which are still maintaining the snake and the dollar in the past two months.

French wage-earners achieved increases in the second quarter of this year which were among the highest since 1968. All these would be signs of a strong economy anywhere.

The government's anti-inflationary package—a severe bank credit squeeze, prompter payment of company and personal taxes, reduced fuel imports, and an export drive—is crucial. As M. Chirac has just made clear, the credit squeeze, which began in earnest only from June, is judged the most important element.

The squeeze has started really to bite and characterizes France economically as this autumn.

The French farmers have been noisily demonstrating over a 15 per cent loss of income which they fear during this year, caused by rising production costs which they press as fixed by the Common Agricultural Policy in Brussels.

The big labour battalions, organized by the usually highly political trade unions, have stayed quiet and men like M. Georges Seguy, the number one union leader, have even offered to negotiate labour's price for collaborating with the government's anti-inflation programme. That price would, however, be virtually to implement the left's economic programme outlined in last May's presidential election, with hefty tax increases for those sections of the community from which M. Giscard gained most of his support.

The small firms' real problem is that the banks' sudden clampdown on credit, coupled with July's mandatory 18 per cent advance payment of the year's company taxes, has left their own capital resources totally depleted. A bitter dispute has broken out whether the big French commercial banks did not "turn" these small and medium-sized factory owners into far too large short-term indebtedness in the much-advertised expansion of bank credit in the years from 1963.

M. Fourcade, when he launched "Operation strike on the prices" earlier this week in order to galvanize the French public into resisting higher consumer prices, also announced from October 1 negotiations with industrialists in bringing their prices under stricter surveillance. His aim is frankly to restrict their profit margins.

M. Fourcade is promising to get France's monthly inflation rate below 1 per cent by the end of this year and down to 6 per cent annually by the end of 1975—the date he also sets for righting the balance of payments deficit.

M. Francois Ceyrac, president of the "Patronat", the French employers' federation which groups chiefly big French industrialists, has expressed scepticism about attaining these official goals.

Moreover, the organization has just sent off a broadside against an innovation anti-inflation tax the Government plans to levy operating towards the end of the year. It is ingeniously designed both to prevent companies passing on costs to their customers too generously and granting wage or salary increases to excess of the rise in the official cost of living.

M. Fourcade's big battles may well be ahead, for his essential strategy, *sotto voce*, is to force down internal demand so that French companies must export more. But some 100 French firms still account for 40 per cent of the nation's exports and those firms are carefully shielded from the credit squeeze because of that export performance while, if they are big, they have been resorting to the Eurodollar market for financing beyond their own (often substantial) resources.

But the July cost of living figures showed clearly that it was industrialists' goods which contributed most (together with fuels) to the increase. Companies, authorized to pass on only the amount of raw material rises, had been ignoring commodity markets, M. Fourcade complained.

M. Yves Chotard, the Patronat's vice president in charge of labour matters, has said he sees full employment ensured "for the next three months". At present there are only seasonal pockets of unemployment—women and, soon, young people—but France's halting recruitment of foreign immigrant workers eases the pressure.

France: a robust economy facing a test of its strength

The scale of help offered so far is reported to be small, but this is, after all, an opening round on that option and it is worth remembering that successful cooperation has been achieved between film end television industries in several countries, including France, Germany and Italy.

The film industry for its part seems more and more willing to hurry the old gentlemen's agreement not to allow television screening of a circuit film for five years after its release. John Terry, who is managing director of NFFC, disclosed that a new Peter Hall film called *Akenfield*, now on the point of completion, had been designed as a film which would be shown simultaneously on television and in the cinema.

He added stoutly: "If we had substantial funds available, London could become a big international film centre." It sounded somewhat melodramatic, but that is how the film industry seems to play the story of its own vicissitudes.

Not that a strong upsurge in investment income is anything less than needed this year to keep the composites' profits moving ahead or at least, in a few cases, to keep them within close touch of last year's levels. This is equally true for both Sun and Phoenix, with the former seeing its general underwriting profit of £5.5m to £2.5m and Phoenix moving from an underwriting profit of £1.7m to a loss of £455,000.

In both cases the main trouble spots have been the now familiar case of Australia, Canada and the United States, with Sun reckoning that the swing in these three areas totalled £4.6m against the group underwriting downturn of £3m. In Phoenix, the underwriting profit of £1.7m to a loss of £455,000 is a sharp rise from the £1.7m to a loss of £455,000 in the first half of this year.

In terms of full year earnings growth Sun looks the more likely to improve its position this year, particularly given the sharp rise in the profits attributable to the Phoenix minority interests. But that is unlikely to have that much impact on the relative status of either share price—Sun at 232p and Phoenix at 121p—given that both are on virtually identical prospects for the year (assuming maximum dividend increases) of just under 10 per cent.

Sun Alliance
Interim: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £85.7m
Net premiums £147m (£124m)
Pre-tax profits £16.6m (£15.8m)
Dividend gross 11.3p (10p)

Phoenix
Interim: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £49.5m
Net premiums £88.6m (£76.2m)
Pre-tax profits £7.25m (£7.36m)
Dividend gross 5.52p (5p)

De Beers
Smaller stones
Precisely as usual, the market took 10p of the De Beers share price before the announcement last night of figures which are indeed slightly disappointing. Nevertheless, it could have taken the view that with the increase of 12 per cent in CSO sales in the first six months (in Rand terms) and a 26 per cent rise in sterling terms to £84.5m in the United Kingdom, the diamond account would have shown a reasonable improvement.

In fact, the drop here of R3m to R167m (about £105m) reflected a downturn in demand for larger stones which provides the best margins. Sales from the cutting centres to the retailer have been affected by high interest rates, borne out by a R12m increase to R42m in interest receivable in De Beers itself. Small stone sales are, however, firm thanks in part to De Beers opening up new markets, particularly in the Far East.

The expectation expressed in April that sales would be of the same order as 1973's—£330m—must now be in doubt. But De Beers does have the facility to help margins by selling its own production where the return is around six times that on bought-in stones.

Union Corporation
New battle lines
Union Corporation is up for grabs, but gold is the name of the game at present. The Gold Fields of South Africa offer would be the present terms—an effective 13 shares for every 100 Union Corporation shares at 367p a share if the preference sweetener is disregarded—raises the gold content from 60 per cent to about 80 per cent of combined assets.

GFS, then, certainly has a head start although UC can say that around 10 per cent of the equity is in friendly hands, chiefly Hambros and UC's associates. UC investments are Geduld. The Anglo stake of 10 per cent plus is an unknown factor although Anglo's associate, Charter Consolidated, is interested in dealing profits.

There is still a chance that General Mining, which has well placed friends, may put together a joint package with a third party—and that is what the UC share price is assuming. One thing is certain, UC shareholders are in for a good run.

Soaring sugar
Governments have started to act like housewives where sugar is concerned: as soon as they see the counter is empty the next time they pass.

As the London daily price reached a new record Iran was negotiating a massive purchase in New York. The deal was for 500,000 tonnes, equivalent to almost 20 per cent of Britain's annual consumption.

But the price for the first shipment was about £200 a tonne, or more than double the price that British housewives pay for the refined and packed product.

World markets buzzed yesterday with reports of Japan-Cuba and South Korea-Australia negotiations as Fred Peart, Britain's Minister of Agriculture, went out of his way to stamp out rumours of imminent rationing.

The authorities in Canberra, where Peart hopes to clinch a long-term deal this autumn, meanwhile let it be known that if Britain did not soon place an order she would find that Australia's export capacity was already spoken for.

One of the few certainties is that British shoppers cannot expect their sugar to be marketed for much longer at little more than a shilling a pound.

Hollywood
There's a fund manager on the green phone, sir, and he's either bullish or mildly intoxicated.

Members of the British Poultry Federation are wondering whether the Government is mounting an assault in favour of the common man—or if it has merely lost its handbook of etiquette. Lord Edward Fitzroy, chairman of the federation, is the hemmed possessor of three official rejections of requests for help to an industry where costs exceed returns.

The first "no" came from Fred Peart, Minister of Agriculture, who addressed Lord Edward as Lord Fitzroy. Five days later it was Norman Buchan, Minister of State for Agriculture, who began "Dear Fitzroy."

Now, the latest refusal comes from the Minister of Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, whose letter begins: "Dear Mr Fitzroy."

France: a robust economy facing a test of its strength

The scale of help offered so far is reported to be small, but this is, after all, an opening round on that option and it is worth remembering that successful cooperation has been achieved between film end television industries in several countries, including France, Germany and Italy.

The film industry for its part seems more and more willing to hurry the old gentlemen's agreement not to allow television screening of a circuit film for five years after its release. John Terry, who is managing director of NFFC, disclosed that a new Peter Hall film called *Akenfield*, now on the point of completion, had been designed as a film which would be shown simultaneously on television and in the cinema.

He added stoutly: "If we had substantial funds available, London could become a big international film centre." It sounded somewhat melodramatic, but that is how the film industry seems to play the story of its own vicissitudes.

Not that a strong upsurge in investment income is anything less than needed this year to keep the composites' profits moving ahead or at least, in a few cases, to keep them within close touch of last year's levels. This is equally true for both Sun and Phoenix, with the former seeing its general underwriting profit of £5.5m to £2.5m and Phoenix moving from an underwriting profit of £1.7m to a loss of £455,000.

In both cases the main trouble spots have been the now familiar case of Australia, Canada and the United States, with Sun reckoning that the swing in these three areas totalled £4.6m against the group underwriting downturn of £3m. In Phoenix, the underwriting profit of £1.7m to a loss of £455,000 is a sharp rise from the £1.7m to a loss of £455,000 in the first half of this year.

In terms of full year earnings growth Sun looks the more likely to improve its position this year, particularly given the sharp rise in the profits attributable to the Phoenix minority interests. But that is unlikely to have that much impact on the relative status of either share price—Sun at 232p and Phoenix at 121p—given that both are on virtually identical prospects for the year (assuming maximum dividend increases) of just under 10 per cent.

Sun Alliance
Interim: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £85.7m
Net premiums £147m (£124m)
Pre-tax profits £16.6m (£15.8m)
Dividend gross 11.3p (10p)

Phoenix
Interim: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £49.5m
Net premiums £88.6m (£76.2m)
Pre-tax profits £7.25m (£7.36m)
Dividend gross 5.52p (5p)

De Beers
Smaller stones
Precisely as usual, the market took 10p of the De Beers share price before the announcement last night of figures which are indeed slightly disappointing. Nevertheless, it could have taken the view that with the increase of 12 per cent in CSO sales in the first six months (in Rand terms) and a 26 per cent rise in sterling terms to £84.5m in the United Kingdom, the diamond account would have shown a reasonable improvement.

In fact, the drop here of R3m to R167m (about £105m) reflected a downturn in demand for larger stones which provides the best margins. Sales from the cutting centres to the retailer have been affected by high interest rates, borne out by a R12m increase to R42m in interest receivable in De Beers itself. Small stone sales are, however, firm thanks in part to De Beers opening up new markets, particularly in the Far East.

The expectation expressed in April that sales would be of the same order as 1973's—£330m—must now be in doubt. But De Beers does have the facility to help margins by selling its own production where the return is around six times that on bought-in stones.

Union Corporation
New battle lines
Union Corporation is up for grabs, but gold is the name of the game at present. The Gold Fields of South Africa offer would be the present terms—an effective 13 shares for every 100 Union Corporation shares at 367p a share if the preference sweetener is disregarded—raises the gold content from 60 per cent to about 80 per cent of combined assets.

GFS, then, certainly has a head start although UC can say that around 10 per cent of the equity is in friendly hands, chiefly Hambros and UC's associates. UC investments are Geduld. The Anglo stake of 10 per cent plus is an unknown factor although Anglo's associate, Charter Consolidated, is interested in dealing profits.

There is still a chance that General Mining, which has well placed friends, may put together a joint package with a third party—and that is what the UC share price is assuming. One thing is certain, UC shareholders are in for a good run.

Soaring sugar
Governments have started to act like housewives where sugar is concerned: as soon as they see the counter is empty the next time they pass.

As the London daily price reached a new record Iran was negotiating a massive purchase in New York. The deal was for 500,000 tonnes, equivalent to almost 20 per cent of Britain's annual consumption.

But the price for the first shipment was about £200 a tonne, or more than double the price that British housewives pay for the refined and packed product.

World markets buzzed yesterday with reports of Japan-Cuba and South Korea-Australia negotiations as Fred Peart, Britain's Minister of Agriculture, went out of his way to stamp out rumours of imminent rationing.

The authorities in Canberra, where Peart hopes to clinch a long-term deal this autumn, meanwhile let it be known that if Britain did not soon place an order she would find that Australia's export capacity was already spoken for.

One of the few certainties is that British shoppers cannot expect their sugar to be marketed for much longer at little more than a shilling a pound.

Hollywood
There's a fund manager on the green phone, sir, and he's either bullish or mildly intoxicated.

Members of the British Poultry Federation are wondering whether the Government is mounting an assault in favour of the common man—or if it has merely lost its handbook of etiquette. Lord Edward Fitzroy, chairman of the federation, is the hemmed possessor of three official rejections of requests for help to an industry where costs exceed returns.

The first "no" came from Fred Peart, Minister of Agriculture, who addressed Lord Edward as Lord Fitzroy. Five days later it was Norman Buchan, Minister of State for Agriculture, who began "Dear Fitzroy."

Now, the latest refusal comes from the Minister of Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, whose letter begins: "Dear Mr Fitzroy."

France: a robust economy facing a test of its strength

The scale of help offered so far is reported to be small, but this is, after all, an opening round on that option and it is worth remembering that successful cooperation has been achieved between film end television industries in several countries, including France, Germany and Italy.

The film industry for its part seems more and more willing to hurry the old gentlemen's agreement not to allow television screening of a circuit film for five years after its release. John Terry, who is managing director of NFFC, disclosed that a new Peter Hall film called *Akenfield*, now on the point of completion, had been designed as a film which would be shown simultaneously on television and in the cinema.

He added stoutly: "If we had substantial funds available, London could become a big international film centre." It sounded somewhat melodramatic, but that is how the film industry seems to play the story of its own vicissitudes.

Not that a strong upsurge in investment income is anything less than needed this year to keep the composites' profits moving ahead or at least, in a few cases, to keep them within close touch of last year's levels. This is equally true for both Sun and Phoenix, with the former seeing its general underwriting profit of £5.5m to £2.5m and Phoenix moving from an underwriting profit of £1.7m to a loss of £455,000.

In both cases the main trouble spots have been the now familiar case of Australia, Canada and the United States, with Sun reckoning that the swing in these three areas totalled £4.6m against the group underwriting downturn of £3m. In Phoenix, the underwriting profit of £1.7m to a loss of £455,000 is a sharp rise from the £1.7m to a loss of £455,000 in the first half of this year.

In terms of full year earnings growth Sun looks the more likely to improve its position this year, particularly given the sharp rise in the profits attributable to the Phoenix minority interests. But that is unlikely to have that much impact on the relative status of either share price—Sun at 232p and Phoenix at 121p—given that both are on virtually identical prospects for the year (assuming maximum dividend increases) of just under 10 per cent.

Sun Alliance
Interim: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £85.7m
Net premiums £147m (£124m)
Pre-tax profits £16.6m (£15.8m)
Dividend gross 11.3p (10p)

Phoenix
Interim: 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £49.5m
Net premiums £88.6m (£76.2m)
Pre-tax profits £7.25m (£7.36m)
Dividend gross 5.52p (5p)

De Beers
Smaller stones
Precisely as usual, the market took 10p of the De Beers share price before the announcement last night of figures which are indeed slightly disappointing. Nevertheless, it could have taken the view that with the increase of 12 per cent in CSO sales in the first six months (in Rand terms) and a 26 per cent rise in sterling terms to £84.5m in the United Kingdom, the diamond account would have shown a reasonable improvement.

In fact, the drop here of R3m to R167m (about £105m) reflected a downturn in demand for larger stones which provides the best margins. Sales from the cutting centres to the retailer have been affected by high interest rates, borne out by a R12m increase to R42m in interest receivable in De Beers itself. Small stone sales are, however, firm thanks in part to De Beers opening up new markets, particularly in the Far East.

The expectation expressed in April that sales would be of the same order as 1973's—£330m—must now be in doubt. But De Beers does have the facility to help margins by selling its own production where the return is around six times that on bought-in stones.

Union Corporation
New battle lines
Union Corporation is up for grabs, but gold is the name of the game at present. The Gold Fields of South Africa offer would be the present terms—an effective 13 shares for every 100 Union Corporation shares at 367p a share if the preference sweetener is disregarded—raises the gold content from 60 per cent to about 80 per cent of combined assets.

GFS, then, certainly has a head start although UC can say that around 10 per cent of the equity is in friendly hands, chiefly Hambros and UC's associates. UC investments are Geduld. The Anglo stake of 10 per cent plus is an unknown factor although Anglo's associate, Charter Consolidated, is interested in dealing profits.

There is still a chance that General Mining, which has well placed friends, may put together a joint package with a third party—and that is what the UC share price is assuming. One thing is certain, UC shareholders are in for a good run.

Soaring sugar
Governments have started to act like housewives where sugar is concerned: as soon as they see the counter is empty the next time they pass.

As the London daily price reached a new record Iran was negotiating a massive purchase in New York. The deal was for 500,000 tonnes, equivalent to almost 20 per cent of Britain's annual consumption.

But the price for the first shipment was about £200 a ton

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Whitbread faces opening reverse on the heels of £24m costs' rise

By Ashley Druker
Massive increases in costs, reduction of capital investment, and expectancy in price rises are the crucial factors influencing the fortunes of Whitbread in the forthcoming year.

ready fallen in the opening six months. Mr Bennett split this into wages and salaries rising over the year by £9m, costs for fuel £5m, sugar £500,000, and fuel nearly £2m. As for investment, the group had already "drastically cut back" this year, while in 1975 the only prudent policy would be to reduce this to an amount which could be generated by cash flow.

Further ahead, the year's figures would depend on how trading continues—at present good—but more important on the price increase applied for being granted. On the proviso that the good trading continued, and the price rise came through, profitability should improve in the second half and the group would "hold its own" for the year overall.



Mr Alex Bennett, chairman of Whitbread: Property revaluation produces £120m surplus.

Venesta Int makes a mystery £2.5m loan

By Christopher Wilkins

Despite a heavy increase in its own borrowings, Venesta International, the associate of Mr David Rowland's Williams Hudson Group, had made a £2.5m loan to an undisclosed party.

Anglo-Ecuadorian soars in first half

By Tooy May

A strong recovery has taken the interim pre-tax profits of Anglo-Ecuadorian Oilfields up from a low of £91,000 to £793,000—which is more than the £650,000 profit made over the whole of last year.

ment in which the group is operating is constantly changing, and this makes accurate forecasting hard.

The final results will depend on the outcome of the exploration in the Oriente region, where two wells are being drilled this year. If the results are good enough, an extension of the exploration period would be applied for.

Lewston Int diversification begins paying off

The changed face of Lewston International with new profit centres set up by its drive into leisure, offshore oil services, and environmental control fields, and away from property, is emphasised by Mr Alan Findlay, chairman, in his annual report.

Stock markets

Financial sector again under heavy pressure

The effects on equity market nerves of the Lloyds Bank International losses, and the narrowing of a fifth stock market firm, became only too clear yesterday. A fresh round of rumours of trouble in the financial sector hit the market at mid-morning, and share prices quickly slid away on nervous selling—and a total absence of buyers.

while The Times index, at 82.87, was 1.67 off. Shares in Mercantile Credit fell to 16p on nervous selling, but rallied to 17p on the boardroom denial of rumours, thus cutting today's loss to 7p. At 20p, United Dominion Trust were easier, and minor losses were also suffered by Wagon Finance (24p) and Lloyds & Scotts (32p).

The rumours about Mercantile Credit also took toll of shares in Barclays Bank (10p off at 145p) and in Commercial Union (6p off at 87p)—both holders of major stakes in the Mercantile equity. Lloyds Bank remained depressed at 130p, while among the secondary banks, Hambros Bank (120p) and Kayser Ullmann (63p) lost ground.

Losses in leading industrial firms were small, although the more directly United States orientated issues weakened fresh in late deals. ICI (168p) closed 3p off ahead of today's interim statements. BP also with second quarter figures due today, reversed an earlier firm trend to close 4p off at 276p.

Chill through European markets

The gloomy United States forecast on inflation which brought about Tuesday's setback on Wall Street put European markets under a cloud yesterday. Stocks declined over a broad front in response to large selling orders.

and Cassella by DM7. Also sharply lower were Siemens (DM6.40) and Schering (DM7). The fall among banks was led by Deutsche Bank, up to DM6.50 lower.

Large selling orders in Paris brought a setback for Thomson Brault, Banque Indochine, BSN, Roussel and Aqitaine. In Milan leading industrial firms were depressed with only Saia Viscosa marginally higher, and Fiat unchanged. All foreign stocks were lower in Brussels including golds, in line with the London fixing.—Reuters.

Gill & Duffus buys £1.5m London site

Gill & Duffus Group, the international commodity merchants and brokers, have purchased for £1,525,000 cash the freehold site at 201-211 Borough High Street, London, SE11. The company intends to erect on the site an office block for its own occupation. The building is expected to be ready for occupation in the latter part of 1976.

Faulty plant throws Beeston back to red

Last year's return to profit by Beeston Colliery, a Nottingham-based coal producer, has been proved short-lived. What was found to be faulty automatic foundry plant hit the group's results in the second half, and this has helped push the company into losses. The company is to claim against the plant's makers.

At half time the board said the order position for both home and overseas markets was stronger than at any time over the past three years and they believed that the steady progress back to profitability could be maintained. A taxable profit of £11,000 was returned, but for the full year the group has made a pre-tax loss of £356,000, against a profit of £16,000.

Higher interest has played its part, but another blow has been the need to write off exceptional stock losses of £270,000. The last dividend by the company was the 4p for 1969-70. A claim against the manufacturers of the plant has been submitted, and an arbitrator has been appointed by the President of the Law Society.

Diamond Stylus speaks up for shareholder

Barring further crippling legislation or other users, Mr Ernest Coathup, chairman of Diamond Stylus Co, takes a cheerful outlook for the group. Mr Coathup argues that "vicarious" taxation, far from being deflationary, is inflationary. It also inhibits the proper channeling of profits back into expansion and prevents shareholders obtaining a fair return.

Long-term, he goes on, these factors have produced the present deeply depressed stock market. Mr Coathup feels there is a great need for a graduated capital gains tax in place of the long-term investor. BRYANSTON-AMAL INDS Bryanston Finance has acquired further 385,000 Amalgamated Industrial's ordinary, and now holds 9.7%, about 1% per cent, and 2.1m "A" ordinary.

Export stimulus gives Kleeman strong push

All the signs at mid-way are that Kleeman Industrial Holdings, with a large boost from exports, will top £1m for the first time in 1974. Some 32 per cent ahead at mid-year (after the preceding year's 42 per cent advance), full-time profits before tax for the year to end-April were 33 per cent better at £562,000, or turnover climbing 30 per cent (up 4.1 per cent on the preceding year) to £3.6m. Earnings per share work out at 11.3p compared with 11.1p.

The full-time payment in turn is raised from 4.2p to 4.4p, with a cash or share option on the final of 2.56p. The interim dividend is to be 2.2p against 2p, while a final of 3.42 is forecast, giving a promised total up from 3.31p to 5.66p.

Business appointments

Unilever financial deputy

Mr R. W. Archer has been made deputy to the financial director of Unilever Ltd and will also assume the responsibilities of treasurer, as from November 15. Mr S. M. Griffiths joins the board of Philip Harris (Holdings). Mr H. D. Downing has been appointed to the board of Glacier Metal as commercial director. Mr M. R. Meakin has become a director of Antony Gibbs. Mr E. Whitehead has joined the board of Cole Plastics. Mr Clive Gregory has become financial director of Robert H. Hall (Kent). Professor J. F. Coates and Mr C. A. Dummert have been elected chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of the Council of Engineering Institutions.

Mr Brian Cone has become director and general manager of Precision Electronic Terminations (EATL). Mr N. I. E. Ostrum has been made chairman of Stewart Nairn Group.

BARLOW RAND LIMITED (Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa) UNION CORPORATION LIMITED (Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa) JOINT ANNOUNCEMENT The Boards of Barlow Rand Limited and Union Corporation Limited announce that, in view of developments since agreement in principle to integrate the two companies had been reached, it will not now be possible to proceed with the proposed merger.

LONGTON TRANSPORT (HOLDINGS) LIMITED 44% increase in profit Extracts from the Statement of Mr. Edward G. Dale, Chairman—Profit before taxation amounted to £897,993 (including first full year for Bulk Storage). This is considered to be an excellent result in view of the national economic and industrial problems. Shareholders are being given the option to take shares in lieu of the cash dividend.

Wall Street

New York, Sept 4.—Wall Street stock prices deteriorated further today with the market falling twice to sustain a rally from severe losses.

Table of Wall Street stock prices including Dow Jones Industrial Average, various stock indices, and company prices.

Leisure Caravan to top £900,000

Yesterday's annual meeting of Leisure Caravan Parks heard that the group is heading for its 11th successive record profit this term—"not less than £930,000". Over the past year taxable profits went ahead from £607,000 to £768,000, and steady growth has continued into the present year.

Hotel acquires Chelsea Hotel on better terms

Adda International has acquired the lease for a term of 17 years of the new de luxe Chelsea Hotel in Sloane Street, Chelsea, London. The hotel is being given the option of receiving this in cash or in shares.

Rothschild stake in US rope group

N. M. Rothschild & Sons, through its offshoot New Court Natural Resources, has taken a stake in Samson Cordage Works, an American group which produces a patented design of double braided ropes.

Good start by Norton

Mr W. E. Norton, the chairman of W. E. Norton (Holdings), the machine tool merchant, says that the current year has opened well with the maintenance of the profit level achieved last year.

Grippeods kept on course to fresh peak

Springing from an all-round improvement, including the overseas sector, Grippeods Holdings, carpet accessories and

UNION CORPORATION LIMITED (Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa) The Board of Union Corporation Limited (UCL) and its advisers (Hambros Bank Limited and Barclays National Merchant Bank Limited) consider that the terms of the intended offer by Gold Fields of South Africa Limited (GFSAL) are unfavourable to UCL shareholders.

THE FOREIGN TRADE BANK OF IRAN, TEHRAN At the end of its 14th year (March 20, 1974), the Foreign Trade Bank of Iran, Teheran, showed a balance sheet total of 16.2 billion rials, an increase of 4.3 billion (36%) above the total at the previous year-end.

London Sumatra Plantations Limited (Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa) Profit and Dividend Year ended 31.12.73 31.12.72 Profit before taxation £14,489,874 £11,188,558 Profit after taxation £887,993 £824,374

NY silver rallies to close 8c higher

New York, Sept 4.—SILVER prices rallied from 60c higher to 68c on Sept 4, after a technical rally from earlier sharp losses. March was the 80.00p limit in the morning and December was a 79.00p limit in the afternoon.

Briefly

BEAMISH BELISHA Subject to the consent of the Council of the Stock Exchange, Messrs Beamish Belisha & Co announce their merger as from September 30 with Messrs Palmer Stock & Co of Exmouth and Budget Patterson, Mr Palmer and Mr Stock will become branch partners of the office at Exmouth and thus extend the Beamish Belisha interests in the West Country.

MAURICE JAMES HDGS Improved in group's affairs, with opening profits "well up" on same period. FAIRLOUGH-PARKINSON Proposed merger between Leonard Fairlough and Sir Lindsay Parkinson will not be referred to the Monopolies Commission. ARCOLECTRIC HDGS Pre-tax profits, £72,000 (£111,000 for half year). Gross dividend paid at 5.5 per cent payable early in October. THOMAS LINNELL Lord Kistin told annual general meeting that with company in sixth month of current year, profits are again moving ahead to "satisfactory manner". BTR LTD For an issue of 144,231 BTR ordinary shares is sought which constitutes cost of purchase of 450 shares to Peter-BTR Gummiwerke. This represents 6.6 per cent of issued capital of Peter-BTR and gives BTR total holding of 64.49 per cent.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Commodities
Copper continues to ease

Fresh losses were sustained by COPPER on the London Metal Exchange yesterday. Cash wire bars fell another £15.50 while three months declined £16. The market found some support in pre-market dealings on bear covering but subsequently values gave way under renewed selling prompted by the absence of physical demands, rising stocks and the underlying economic outlook. Stable liquidation from one quarter was reported. In the afternoon prices held steady on bear profit-taking coupled with a little trade buying which was attracted by the lower levels.

At that time, Asarco judged that 22 per cent of the domestic production would be affected by the new pricing from the previous 15 per cent. In October 1973, Asarco in order to counter the new pricing, increased its production to 1.5 million tons. The domestic price of zinc anodes cost in the United States has moved ahead of the foreign price. The price of zinc anodes has moved ahead of the foreign price. The price of zinc anodes has moved ahead of the foreign price.

Polish loan

A \$100m loan for the Polish state copper enterprise, now being arranged by a group of American and Canadian banks, provides new evidence of the sharp rise in interest rate spreads in the Eurodollar market in recent weeks. Last spring, Poland's Bank Handlowy w Warszawie raised a \$70m seven-year loan with a spread over interbank rate of 7 per cent for the first three years and 4 per cent for the last four.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

Table with columns for bond types (e.g., STRAIGHTS, CONVERTIBLES), issuer names (e.g., Airloase, American Motors), and bid/offer prices.

High costs may hit wool output

High production and marketing costs will restrict wool output in spite of the Australian federal government's response price incentive of 250 cents per kilo clean for 21 micron wool for the 1974-75 season. Mr Bill Tysoe, the senior wool valuer of the Farmers and Graziers Co-operative Co said. The minimum floor price scheme will, however, increase confidence in wool production when wool growers are confronted with an unprecedented cost-price squeeze, he added.

The Australian Wool Corporation (AWC) estimated the cost of marketing the Australian wool clip from sheep's back to mill at more than \$A4 (£40) a bale. All farm costs were rising while incomes were falling, Mr Tysoe said. Mr Bryan Regan, general secretary of the United Farmers and Woolgrowers Association of New South Wales, said the AWC should build up its inventory until world market demand improves if the textile industry refuses to pay reasonable prices. He could see no reason to sell wool at give-away prices so that merchants and speculators could make huge profits. Woolgrowers, he said, were prepared to pay the costs of the AWC building up an inventory so that wool could be resold at much higher prices when world demand strengthened.

INTERIM STATEMENT

DE BEERS INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION LIMITED

INTERIM REPORT TO MEMBERS FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 1974. The following are the unaudited results of the corporation and its controlled subsidiary for the half-year ended 30th June, 1974, together with the comparative figures for the half-year ended 30th June, 1973, and for the year ended 31st December, 1973:-

Financial statement table with columns for Half-year ended, Half-year ended, and Year ended. Rows include Investment income and sundry revenue, Income from subsidiary companies, Deduct: General expenses, Group profit before tax, Deduct: Provision for tax, Group profit after tax, Preference dividend, and Cost of interim dividend.

NOTE: It should not be assumed that the results for the half-year ended 30th June will be repeated in the half-year ending 31st December, since incomes does not necessarily accrue evenly throughout the year.

INTERIM DIVIDEND: An interim dividend of 22.5 cents per ordinary share in respect of the year ending 31st December, 1974, has today been declared payable to shareholders registered in the books of the corporation at the close of business on 27th September, 1974.

For and on behalf of the Board: A. F. OPPENHEIMER, Chairman.

4th September, 1974. HEAD OFFICE: 36 Stockdale Street, Kimberley, South Africa. LONDON SECRETARIES: Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Limited, 40 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1AJ. TRANSFER SECRETARIES: Consolidated Share Registrars Limited, 62 Marshall Street, Johannesburg, 2001 (P.O. Box 61051, Marshalltown, 2107). Charter Consolidated Limited, Kent House, Station Road, Ashted, Keot TN23 1QB. Copies of this report will be posted to registered shareholders.

DE BEERS INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION LIMITED

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND No. 48 ON THE ORDINARY SHARES. Notice is hereby given that dividend No. 48 of 22.5 cents per share (1973/74) is hereby declared payable to the holders of ordinary shares registered in the books of the corporation at the close of business on the 27th September, 1974. The dividend is payable subject to conditions which can be inspected at the head office and London office of the corporation and also at the registered transfer offices in Johannesburg and the United Kingdom.

Last year we made a lot more than movies

In fact, we made £1,810,000 from outdoor advertising. £455,000 from cinema advertising. And £147,000 from leisure and property. On top of £419,000 from film financing and distribution. For a complete picture of what we made last year, send for a copy of our 1974 Annual Report and Accounts plus a free poster.

Form for requesting a copy of the 1974 Annual Report and Accounts, including fields for Name and Address.



Your best reasons for investing with the world's biggest building society could be the little ones. With such size and stability, the Halifax is always an attractive investment for a wide variety of people. Especially family people; people to whom security is very important indeed. But it's by no means only the big things that have attracted the present three million investors and borrowers to the Society. The small things can also be very important. Like always being sure there'll be a Halifax branch or agency near, wherever you are in the country. Like always being sure you can easily withdraw your money (and, at almost all Halifax branches, that goes for lunch times and Saturday mornings). Like always being sure a genuine personal interest will be taken in your affairs, whatever the size of your investment. And like being sure that, while you're busy caring for one kind of growth, we're busy taking care of the other kind for you. HALIFAX BUILDING SOCIETY Member of The Building Societies Association It's good to know it's there

MARKET REPORTS

Foreign Exchange

The dollar recovered on foreign exchanges yesterday, causing most European currencies to retreat beyond overnight levels.

Spot Position of Sterling

Table with columns for Market rate, Bid Offer, and various currency pairs like New York, London, etc.

Copra floor price abolished

The Philippines has abolished its fixed export and domestic floor prices for copra and other coconut products.

Recent issues

Table listing recent issues with columns for Company name, Price, and Yield.

Bank Base Rates

Table showing bank base rates for Barclays Bank, FNCFC, Hill Samuel, etc.

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES LIMITED

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND - 5% on 11% DIVIDEND SHARES

Notice is hereby given that dividend of 5% on 11% dividend shares for the year ending 31st December 1973 has been declared.

Notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting of De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited will be held on 22nd October 1974.

Comfortable day for the discount houses

The London discount market had a very comfortable day indeed yesterday.

The Times Shares Indexes

Table showing Times Shares Indexes for various sectors like All-Share, Industrial, etc.

Forward Levels

Table showing forward levels for various currencies and interest rates.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Large table listing authorized units, insurance, and offshore funds with columns for Name, Bid Offer, and Yield.

Sir Val Duncan at metal forum

Sir Val Duncan, chairman and chief executive of The Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation will be the chief speaker at this year's American Metal Market forum.

Money Market Rates

Table showing Money Market Rates for various instruments like 3 months, 6 months, etc.

US silver stocks down 4.5m ounces

United States domestic mine production of silver totalled 2,980,000 Troy ounces in June, compared with 3,130,000 ounces in May.

Jude imports exceeded exports by 7.4m ounces

Imports of silver exceeded exports by 7.4 million ounces in June, while exports were 3.9 million ounces.

Business Notices

Readers are recommended to take appropriate professional advice before entering into any business transaction.

Business Wanted

Company wishes to acquire haulage company with approximately 35 tractors based within 50 miles of Manchester.

Miscellaneous Financial

International Stores Limited. Notice is hereby given that the half year interest on the first half of the 1974 is 10%.

Legal Notices

In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1947. Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named company should file their claims with the Liquidator.

Notice of Meeting of Creditors

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of the above-named company will be held on 11th September 1974.

Offshore and International Funds

Table listing offshore and international funds with columns for Name, Bid Offer, and Yield.

Businesses for Sale

Thriving TV and electrical business combining sales, service, repairs and parts. Situated in Havant, Hampshire.

Specialist Wholesale Jewellery Round

For Sale. Excellent position. No setting. Ideal for part-time work. High turnover. Excellent profit margins.

Businesses for Sale

2 acres industrial site, offices, canteen, etc., with planning permission. 1/2 mile from motorway. Approx annual turnover £157,000.

Public Notices

Church Commissioners Pastoral Measure 1968. Notice is hereby given that the Church Commissioners have approved the draft pastoral measure.

Church Commissioners Pastoral Measure 1968

Notice is hereby given that the Church Commissioners have approved the draft pastoral measure.

Church Commissioners Pastoral Measure 1968

Notice is hereby given that the Church Commissioners have approved the draft pastoral measure.

Church Commissioners Pastoral Measure 1968

Notice is hereby given that the Church Commissioners have approved the draft pastoral measure.

Church Commissioners Pastoral Measure 1968

Notice is hereby given that the Church Commissioners have approved the draft pastoral measure.

Church Commissioners Pastoral Measure 1968

Notice is hereby given that the Church Commissioners have approved the draft pastoral measure.

Church Commissioners Pastoral Measure 1968

Notice is hereby given that the Church Commissioners have approved the draft pastoral measure.

Church Commissioners Pastoral Measure 1968

Notice is hereby given that the Church Commissioners have approved the draft pastoral measure.

Domestic Situations

HOUSEKEEPER. Occasionally substitute mother. Needed for 3 hours, 12.30 to 3.30 p.m. daily. Excellent home, good garden, close to station.

NANNY TERRAN-RAN. Excellent position. Experience in 17 years. Specializes in care of young children. References available.

THE MARQUESS OF ASHMORE. Excellent position. Experience in 17 years. Specializes in care of young children. References available.

SINGLE FATHER. Excellent position. Experience in 17 years. Specializes in care of young children. References available.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER. Excellent position. Experience in 17 years. Specializes in care of young children. References available.

Engineering Company

2 acres industrial site, offices, canteen, etc., with planning permission. 1/2 mile from motorway. Approx annual turnover £157,000.

Schools and Tutors

Independent Schools. Coaching in Mathematics, Science, English, etc. Experienced teachers. References available.

Public Notices

Church Commissioners Pastoral Measure 1968. Notice is hereby given that the Church Commissioners have approved the draft pastoral measure.

Church Commissioners Pastoral Measure 1968

Notice is hereby given that the Church Commissioners have approved the draft pastoral measure.

Church Commissioners Pastoral Measure 1968

Notice is hereby given that the Church Commissioners have approved the draft pastoral measure.

Church Commissioners Pastoral Measure 1968

Notice is hereby given that the Church Commissioners have approved the draft pastoral measure.

Church Commissioners Pastoral Measure 1968

Notice is hereby given that the Church Commissioners have approved the draft pastoral measure.

Church Commissioners Pastoral Measure 1968

Notice is hereby given that the Church Commissioners have approved the draft pastoral measure.

Church Commissioners Pastoral Measure 1968

Notice is hereby given that the Church Commissioners have approved the draft pastoral measure.

Church Commissioners Pastoral Measure 1968

Notice is hereby given that the Church Commissioners have approved the draft pastoral measure.

Domestic Situations

HOUSEKEEPER. Occasionally substitute mother. Needed for 3 hours, 12.30 to 3.30 p.m. daily. Excellent home, good garden, close to station.

NANNY TERRAN-RAN. Excellent position. Experience in 17 years. Specializes in care of young children. References available.

THE MARQUESS OF ASHMORE. Excellent position. Experience in 17 years. Specializes in care of young children. References available.

SINGLE FATHER. Excellent position. Experience in 17 years. Specializes in care of young children. References available.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER. Excellent position. Experience in 17 years. Specializes in care of young children. References available.

Engineering Company

2 acres industrial site, offices, canteen, etc., with planning permission. 1/2 mile from motorway. Approx annual turnover £157,000.

Schools and Tutors

Independent Schools. Coaching in Mathematics, Science, English, etc. Experienced teachers. References available.

Public Notices

Church Commissioners Pastoral Measure 1968. Notice is hereby given that the Church Commissioners have approved the draft pastoral measure.

Church Commissioners Pastoral Measure 1968

Notice is hereby given that the Church Commissioners have approved the draft pastoral measure.

Church Commissioners Pastoral Measure 1968

Notice is hereby given that the Church Commissioners have approved the draft pastoral measure.

Church Commissioners Pastoral Measure 1968

Notice is hereby given that the Church Commissioners have approved the draft pastoral measure.

Church Commissioners Pastoral Measure 1968

Notice is hereby given that the Church Commissioners have approved the draft pastoral measure.

Church Commissioners Pastoral Measure 1968

Notice is hereby given that the Church Commissioners have approved the draft pastoral measure.

Church Commissioners Pastoral Measure 1968

Notice is hereby given that the Church Commissioners have approved the draft pastoral measure.

Church Commissioners Pastoral Measure 1968

Notice is hereby given that the Church Commissioners have approved the draft pastoral measure.

هكمان لالچول

London and Regional Market Prices

Financials under pressure

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept 2. Dealings End, Sept 13. Contango Day, Sept 16. Settlement Day, Sept 24. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

Drummond's Freedom Suitings. A cut above the rest!

BELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY. Afore ye go.

Main financial table with columns for various market categories: BRITISH FUNDS, COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN, LOCAL AUTHORITIES, FOREIGN STOCKS, DOLLAR STOCKS, BANKS AND DISCOUNTS, BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL, FINANCIAL TRUSTS, INSURANCE, INVESTMENT TRUSTS, OIL, PROPERTY, RUBBER, TEA, MISCELLANEOUS, REGIONALS, SHIPPING, MINES.

Vertical text on the left margin, including 'C SITUATION' and 'LAWYERS'.

Vertical text on the right margin, including '5' and other small notices.

THE TIMES THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 5 1974

24 Secretarial and General Appointments also on pages 4 and 26

INTER-BANK RESEARCH ORGANISATION THE DIRECTOR OF IARO IS LOOKING FOR AN ASSISTANT TO...

DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY Director of Management Consultancy, Sec St. Paul's...

TEMPS Legal Secretaries to £2,250 plus paid holidays...

ARE YOU STILL LOOKING FOR A JOB? If you're still looking for the perfect job...

COMMUNITY SERVICE VOLUNTEERS THE NATIONAL VOLUNTEER AGENCY...

KELLY GIRL THE INTERNATIONAL 'TEMP' SERVICE NOW IN London...

SECRETARY/P.A. Excellent salary for competent Secretary for two design companies...

LUND HUMPHRIES 13 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 01-626 7076

PERSONAL SECRETARY for the Director of the Billy Graham Evangelistic Association...

ASSISTANT TO SALES MANAGER of a technical publisher. Varied office and PR work...

GRADUATES with some secretarial experience for temporary office work...

FRIENDLY W.I. Design Group want an intelligent girl for very good salary...

SECRETARY to Solicitor Partner required for architecture practice...

GRADUATES with secretarial training for temporary office work...

SECRETARIES (Shorthand & Audio) required by The London Business School...

SECRETARIAL LONDON AND SUBURBAN Byfleet Road, Cobham, Surrey A substantial residential property with Domestic and/or part...

HARROW ON THE HILL ON A PRIVATE ESTATE—An interesting and spacious residence in an elevated position...

2 GRACIOUS DETACHED FAMILY RESIDENCES of elegant design and exceptional specification...

PUTNEY Convenient position just off High St. mid-Victorian cottage...

LITTLE VENICE, W.9. A light and gracious modern town house situated in an exclusive residential area...

CLABON MEWS, S.W.1 Delightful mews house newly modernized and decorated...

WOODFORD SQUARE, W.14 7 recently built town house in a prestigious private square...

DELIGHTFUL NEW 3-STORY MEWS HOUSES in pleasant secluded cul-de-sac...

HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3 Sunnyside Victorian end-terrace house recently modernized...

GRAPES IN THE GREENHOUSE Peaches in the ground-off modern Victorian house...

WIMBLEDON VILLAGE—Quiet cul-de-sac in a well planned residential area...

WIMBLEDON COMMON/VILLAGE 3 1/2 acre plot with 2000 sq. ft. house...

WIMBLEDON VILLAGE—Quiet cul-de-sac in a well planned residential area...

LONDON FLATS BARGAIN TIME IS RUNNING OUT View these super KENSINGTON flats and beat the inevitable price rise...

WIMBLEDON PARKSIDE SW19 Luxury 2 bedroomed Georgian Apartment: bathroom, vanity room, superb modern kitchen...

WEST WIMBLEDON, BARCLAY MEWS (£15,000 to £16,950, only 3 available) Unique and unreplicable development of 18 Georgian style terraced flats...

CHARACTER FLATS, S.W.3 completely modernized purpose built character flats for sale privately...

CAMPDEN HILL, W.8 An extremely attractive second floor flat in an excellent conservation area...

LANSDOWNE RD., W.11 Luxury 1st floor flat with 2 bedrooms, reception, fitted kitchen and bathroom...

MILNER ST., S.W.3 Close Chiswick Park. Recently completed 2 bed. flat, 1 reception room, kitchen, bathroom and cloak...

TITE STREET, S.W.3 Sunny 3rd/4th floor flat with 2 bedrooms, reception room, large kitchen, bathroom and cloak...

MARLOES ROAD, W.8 Close to West London Air Terminal. First class flat in a well planned residential area...

WALTON CT., S.W.2 Newly converted 2nd floor flat in a well planned residential area...

KENSINGTON, 40 Basset Road. Attractive newly converted 2nd floor flat in a well planned residential area...

CAREWELL—Modern town house in quiet square. 3-4 bedrooms, reception room, kitchen, bathroom and cloak...

MAJOLA VILLAGE—Spacious ground floor flat in a well planned residential area...

PROPERTY AEROD Principality of Monaco Wilds selection of flats and villas for sale or to let...

MAJORCA Luxury fully furnished apartment. To last detail. £500 down. 5 years to pay. Full cash price from £2,500.

MOJACAR, ALMERIA Delightful split level home, 100 yards from beach with an unspoiled sea view...

PROPERTY WANTED 2-3 bedroomed house, 2-3 bathrooms, 2-3 bedrooms, 2-3 bathrooms, 2-3 bedrooms...

PROPERTY WANTED 2-3 bedroomed house, 2-3 bathrooms, 2-3 bedrooms, 2-3 bathrooms, 2-3 bedrooms...

PROPERTY WANTED 2-3 bedroomed house, 2-3 bathrooms, 2-3 bedrooms, 2-3 bathrooms, 2-3 bedrooms...

PROPERTY WANTED 2-3 bedroomed house, 2-3 bathrooms, 2-3 bedrooms, 2-3 bathrooms, 2-3 bedrooms...

PROPERTY WANTED 2-3 bedroomed house, 2-3 bathrooms, 2-3 bedrooms, 2-3 bathrooms, 2-3 bedrooms...

PROPERTY WANTED 2-3 bedroomed house, 2-3 bathrooms, 2-3 bedrooms, 2-3 bathrooms, 2-3 bedrooms...

PROPERTY WANTED 2-3 bedroomed house, 2-3 bathrooms, 2-3 bedrooms, 2-3 bathrooms, 2-3 bedrooms...

PROPERTY WANTED 2-3 bedroomed house, 2-3 bathrooms, 2-3 bedrooms, 2-3 bathrooms, 2-3 bedrooms...

PROPERTY WANTED 2-3 bedroomed house, 2-3 bathrooms, 2-3 bedrooms, 2-3 bathrooms, 2-3 bedrooms...

PROPERTY WANTED 2-3 bedroomed house, 2-3 bathrooms, 2-3 bedrooms, 2-3 bathrooms, 2-3 bedrooms...

Motoring

Effect of 50 mph limit still being studied

Although the subject is unlikely to command priority in what is generally regarded as an election period, some road should be coming from the department of the Environment this autumn on the lessons it has drawn from the temporary 50mph speed limit.

The department's experts are still analysing the fall in road accidents and casualties in the early part of this year and, no doubt, looking for explanations apart from the obvious one that lower speeds saved lives and limbs.

The other factors include lighter traffic as a result of the petrol shortage, the three-day week and, it is supposed, drier, milder winter. I say supposedly, because when I mentioned this on a previous occasion, an estate reader from Devon declared that winter had been the wettest for years.

Just to recap: the 50mph speed limit was introduced as a voluntary measure in November last year and made compulsory on December 6. The limit was enforced to 70mph on motorways on March 29 and on other de-restricted roads on May 9.

The initial effect on casualty rates was quite marked, especially on roads inside urban areas. In December, for instance, there was a 62 per cent drop in motorway casualties and a 30 per cent fall in casualties on other rural roads. In urban areas where there was already a 30 mph or 40 mph limit the drop was only 7 per cent.

Over the first quarter of 1974 there was a 26 per cent drop in casualties on built-up areas, while casualties in built-up areas fell by 8 per cent. The overall reduction in motor traffic during the period was 4 per cent and while that may have helped to reduce casualties, it would not appear to be the main factor.

All these figures are consistent with the view that the 50mph limit was the principal cause of the fall in road casualties from December, 1973.

Interestingly, the provisional figures for June, the first full month after the restoration of the 70mph limit on all roads, show a continuation of the outward trend, though at a lesser rate: casualties were down overall by 1 per cent, against 13 per cent during January to March.

Clearly the 50mph limit can no longer be responsible, although it does seem that some motorists are still driving more gently in an attempt to fuel. The motoring organizations so report that people have been availing shorter distances, particularly on holiday.

It remains to be seen what the department's experts make of this evidence. Although roads, cars and, possibly, though this is open to argument, the standard of driving has improved over the years, it remains true that an accident is less easy in



Roomy, comfortable and quiet—the Peugeot 504 Estate.

avoid at a higher speed because the thinking and braking distances are that much greater and that the results are likely to be more serious. The experience of December to March would seem to support this.

As something like two thirds of road casualties take place in built-up areas a permanently lower overall limit, such as the 60 mph on non-motorway trunk roads suggested during a meeting of European transport ministers in Vienna a few months ago, could at best have only a limited effect. But any life saved is worth it.

I suspect that the outcome of all the department's deliberations will be a decision to leave things much as they are. One factor that figures very large in official thinking is public acceptance: while the 50 mph limit may have been observed as an emergency measure, it might not be in normal conditions, and it would be asking too much of the limited resources of the police to enforce a law that thousands of people choose not to respect.

The ideal answer on speed limits is that they should be appropriate to the conditions and take into account the type of vehicle being driven, the type of road, the amount of traffic, weather and visibility. The difficulty is that no law can possibly embrace all these variables.

Peugeot 504 Family Saloon

The two most important qualities of an estate car, in my view, are that it should have an abundance of space and be relaxing to drive, particularly with a full load. On both counts the Peugeot 504 scores very high indeed and it rates with the rather more expensive Citroën Safari as probably the best estate car of its size on the British market. It is not surprising that it accounts for 22 per cent of all Peugeot sales here.

The "Family" version is almost unique in having three rows of forward-facing seats, taking seven to eight people in comfort, although leg room with the rear seat is limited, and still leaving a luggage area 29 inches long, 36 inches high and 42 inches wide. Or the back seat can be folded down to give a much bigger load space four feet long.

The one drawback compared with more conventional estates, where the second of only two rows of seats folds down, is that the Peugeot will not take really long loads. But Peugeot's use of a torsion bar suspension, which is still probably the best, as I can testify having accommodated a family of four plus an extraordinary amount of luggage (including baby's cot, push chair and high chair) with ease. It is only right to point out that the 504 estate at 15ft 9in is hardly the easiest car to park in a crowded holiday car park, but you cannot have everything.

The car being loaded to bursting point, the next requirement is that it should not feel like a tank to drive. The Peugeot is a delight: the steering is light and positive, the gear change smooth and the brakes respond to the least touch of the pedal. The suspension, which has been specially designed for the estate, using a live rear axle where the saloon is independent, is beautifully balanced to give not only

a most comfortable ride but excellent handling and road holding. One word of warning: unless the right adjustments are made in tyre pressures the car's ride unladen can be rather choppy and uncomfortable.

Performance is not an overriding factor with an estate car, and though the conventional 1371cc pushrod engine may, on paper, leave the car a little underpowered, I found it quite adequate. It is flexible, gives good acceleration where it is most needed, from about 40 mph in top gear, and cruises sweetly at our maximum 70 mph with plenty in hand. For a four-cylinder unit, it is commendably smooth and quiet, which is quite a factor on a long drive; and there is little wind or road noise. The fuel consumption is a reasonable 24 to 28 mpg, using four-star petrol, so that the 12.3 gallon tank gives a range of about 300 miles between fill ups.

The interior is attractively carpeted and has a clean, bright fascia with excellent instruments. The evolution counter would be useful. The ventilation system is not easy to operate and could not really cope with hot weather; my back seat passengers demanded to have several windows opened. The comprehensive specification includes front reclining seats with built-in head restraints, laminated windscreen, heated rear window, reversing and boot lights and a clock.

Since I drove the car, the 1975 model has arrived in Britain with several improvements. The most important is a new carburettor which, with automatic choke and some minor engine modifications, is claimed to give 10 per cent better fuel consumption. Fog lamps are now standard, and another change is the provision of air vents in the rear seats, which may meet my earlier criticism. The price has inevitably gone up, but at £2,306 the Peugeot Family Estate is still very competitive.

New, Faster, Audi 80

A two-door GT version of the Audi 80 is now available in Britain at £2,010 (Stuart Marshall writes). It has a 1,600 cc engine developing 100 hp, which is almost 20 per cent more than the previous top-of-the-line Audi 80, the 1,500 cc GL.

Top speed is claimed as 105 mph, 0-60 mph acceleration in 10 seconds and overall top speed of 130 mph. No changes have been needed to the suspension, brakes or steering to accommodate the extra performance, though competition shock-absorbers and ventilated brake discs can be had as optional extras. The transmission has been strengthened.

You can tell the GT from other Audi 80s by its wider alloy wheels, front aerodynamic spoiler and rally-style check trim.

A few less road brand names Hatch showed the GT to be delicately controlled at cornering speeds far higher than one would use on the road, and to have an engine with a great appetite for high revolutions. The car is not noisy when extended, and the suspension, even with the optional competition shock-absorbers, gives a firmer ride than normal but is still comfortable.

Peter Waymark

Broadcasting

You have already sentenced yourself, of course, to watch that cheerful convict, Ronnie Barker, as he starts his new comedy series (BBC1 8.30). Before that you could marvel at the ruidion of your fellow men in a new Mastermind quiz (BBC1 7.55). Farnborough is in the air again (BBC1 7.5) and the Edinburgh Festival spreads into two channels (BBC2 10.45) and TV 1.1.0. Annie Kenney is the suffragette on whom the drama turns in this week's repeated houlder to Shoulder (BBC1 9.25). The athletes get a rest apart from a repeat (ITV 10.25 am) at show jumping (BBC1 1.45) and racing (ITV 2.20) are featured.—L.B.

BBC 1

- 1.55 pm, Penelope. 1.25, 2.30, In the Town. 1.45, 2.50, Jumping from Rickwood. 10, Play School. 4.35, Jeckyll. 4.50, The Banana Split. 5.00, Why Don't You? 5.40, Actor's House. 6.45, News. 6.00, Nationwide. Anthony Westwood. 7.00, News. 7.30, Farnborough International Air Show. 7.55, Top of the Pops. 8.00, Masterrmind. 8.30, Farnborough: new series with Ronnie Barker. 8.50, News. 9.00, Shoulder to Shoulder: part 2, Annie Kenney, by Alan Plater. 9.25, News. 9.40, Midweek. 10.25, News. 10.30, Weather. Back and white.

BBC 2

- 6.40-7.05 am, Open University. 7.05-7.20, Regional Development. 10.00, Play School. 11.00, Play School. 11.25-12.00, Trades Union Congress. 12.05, Play It Again Stowpot. 12.40, News. 1.00, Open University. 1.30, General Hospital. 2.00, Good Afternoon. 2.20, Racing. 4.15, Car. 4.25, The Time Tunnel. 5.20, News Summary. 5.50, News. 6.00, Today. 6.30, Foot, Dundas Hamilton. The Games of Asia. 5. Armina and the Seal. 8.30, The Haggard Falcon, part 3: The Hera. 9.25, It's Lull. 9.30, Advanced Driving. 11.00, The Court Courrier. 11.45, Edinburgh Festival. 12.00, Edinburgh Festival. 11.15-11.45, News Extra. 11.45-12.00, News. 12.00, Southern. 12.00, Southern. 12.05, News. 12.10, Women. 12.15, News. 12.20, News. 12.25, News. 12.30, News. 12.35, News. 12.40, News. 12.45, News. 12.50, News. 12.55, News. 1.00, News. 1.05, News. 1.10, News. 1.15, News. 1.20, News. 1.25, News. 1.30, News. 1.35, News. 1.40, News. 1.45, News. 1.50, News. 1.55, News. 2.00, News. 2.05, News. 2.10, News. 2.15, News. 2.20, News. 2.25, News. 2.30, News. 2.35, News. 2.40, News. 2.45, News. 2.50, News. 2.55, News. 3.00, News. 3.05, News. 3.10, News. 3.15, News. 3.20, News. 3.25, News. 3.30, News. 3.35, News. 3.40, News. 3.45, News. 3.50, News. 3.55, News. 4.00, News. 4.05, News. 4.10, News. 4.15, News. 4.20, News. 4.25, News. 4.30, News. 4.35, News. 4.40, News. 4.45, News. 4.50, News. 4.55, News. 5.00, News. 5.05, News. 5.10, News. 5.15, News. 5.20, News. 5.25, News. 5.30, News. 5.35, News. 5.40, News. 5.45, News. 5.50, News. 5.55, News. 6.00, News. 6.05, News. 6.10, News. 6.15, News. 6.20, News. 6.25, News. 6.30, News. 6.35, News. 6.40, News. 6.45, News. 6.50, News. 6.55, News. 7.00, News. 7.05, News. 7.10, News. 7.15, News. 7.20, News. 7.25, News. 7.30, News. 7.35, News. 7.40, News. 7.45, News. 7.50, News. 7.55, News. 8.00, News. 8.05, News. 8.10, News. 8.15, News. 8.20, News. 8.25, News. 8.30, News. 8.35, News. 8.40, News. 8.45, News. 8.50, News. 8.55, News. 9.00, News. 9.05, News. 9.10, News. 9.15, News. 9.20, News. 9.25, News. 9.30, News. 9.35, News. 9.40, News. 9.45, News. 9.50, News. 9.55, News. 10.00, News. 10.05, News. 10.10, News. 10.15, News. 10.20, News. 10.25, News. 10.30, News. 10.35, News. 10.40, News. 10.45, News. 10.50, News. 10.55, News. 11.00, News. 11.05, News. 11.10, News. 11.15, News. 11.20, News. 11.25, News. 11.30, News. 11.35, News. 11.40, News. 11.45, News. 11.50, News. 11.55, News. 12.00, News. 12.05, News. 12.10, News. 12.15, News. 12.20, News. 12.25, News. 12.30, News. 12.35, News. 12.40, News. 12.45, News. 12.50, News. 12.55, News. 1.00, News. 1.05, News. 1.10, News. 1.15, News. 1.20, News. 1.25, News. 1.30, News. 1.35, News. 1.40, News. 1.45, News. 1.50, News. 1.55, News. 2.00, News. 2.05, News. 2.10, News. 2.15, News. 2.20, News. 2.25, News. 2.30, News. 2.35, News. 2.40, News. 2.45, News. 2.50, News. 2.55, News. 3.00, News. 3.05, News. 3.10, News. 3.15, News. 3.20, News. 3.25, News. 3.30, News. 3.35, News. 3.40, News. 3.45, News. 3.50, News. 3.55, News. 4.00, News. 4.05, News. 4.10, News. 4.15, News. 4.20, News. 4.25, News. 4.30, News. 4.35, News. 4.40, News. 4.45, News. 4.50, News. 4.55, News. 5.00, News. 5.05, News. 5.10, News. 5.15, News. 5.20, News. 5.25, News. 5.30, News. 5.35, News. 5.40, News. 5.45, News. 5.50, News. 5.55, News. 6.00, News. 6.05, News. 6.10, News. 6.15, News. 6.20, News. 6.25, News. 6.30, News. 6.35, News. 6.40, News. 6.45, News. 6.50, News. 6.55, News. 7.00, News. 7.05, News. 7.10, News. 7.15, News. 7.20, News. 7.25, News. 7.30, News. 7.35, News. 7.40, News. 7.45, News. 7.50, News. 7.55, News. 8.00, News. 8.05, News. 8.10, News. 8.15, News. 8.20, News. 8.25, News. 8.30, News. 8.35, News. 8.40, News. 8.45, News. 8.50, News. 8.55, News. 9.00, News. 9.05, News. 9.10, News. 9.15, News. 9.20, News. 9.25, News. 9.30, News. 9.35, News. 9.40, News. 9.45, News. 9.50, News. 9.55, News. 10.00, News. 10.05, News. 10.10, News. 10.15, News. 10.20, News. 10.25, News. 10.30, News. 10.35, News. 10.40, News. 10.45, News. 10.50, News. 10.55, News. 11.00, News. 11.05, News. 11.10, News. 11.15, News. 11.20, News. 11.25, News. 11.30, News. 11.35, News. 11.40, News. 11.45, News. 11.50, News. 11.55, News. 12.00, News. 12.05, News. 12.10, News. 12.15, News. 12.20, News. 12.25, News. 12.30, News. 12.35, News. 12.40, News. 12.45, News. 12.50, News. 12.55, News. 1.00, News. 1.05, News. 1.10, News. 1.15, News. 1.20, News. 1.25, News. 1.30, News. 1.35, News. 1.40, News. 1.45, News. 1.50, News. 1.55, News. 2.00, News. 2.05, News. 2.10, News. 2.15, News. 2.20, News. 2.25, News. 2.30, News. 2.35, News. 2.40, News. 2.45, News. 2.50, News. 2.55, News. 3.00, News. 3.05, News. 3.10, News. 3.15, News. 3.20, News. 3.25, News. 3.30, News. 3.35, News. 3.40, News. 3.45, News. 3.50, News. 3.55, News. 4.00, News. 4.05, News. 4.10, News. 4.15, News. 4.20, News. 4.25, News. 4.30, News. 4.35, News. 4.40, News. 4.45, News. 4.50, News. 4.55, News. 5.00, News. 5.05, News. 5.10, News. 5.15, News. 5.20, News. 5.25, News. 5.30, News. 5.35, News. 5.40, News. 5.45, News. 5.50, News. 5.55, News. 6.00, News. 6.05, News. 6.10, News. 6.15, News. 6.20, News. 6.25, News. 6.30, News. 6.35, News. 6.40, News. 6.45, News. 6.50, News. 6.55, News. 7.00, News. 7.05, News. 7.10, News. 7.15, News. 7.20, News. 7.25, News. 7.30, News. 7.35, News. 7.40, News. 7.45, News. 7.50, News. 7.55, News. 8.00, News. 8.05, News. 8.10, News. 8.15, News. 8.20, News. 8.25, News. 8.30, News. 8.35, News. 8.40, News. 8.45, News. 8.50, News. 8.55, News. 9.00, News. 9.05, News. 9.10, News. 9.15, News. 9.20, News. 9.25, News. 9.30, News. 9.35, News. 9.40, News. 9.45, News. 9.50, News. 9.55, News. 10.00, News. 10.05, News. 10.10, News. 10.15, News. 10.20, News. 10.25, News. 10.30, News. 10.35, News. 10.40, News. 10.45, News. 10.50, News. 10.55, News. 11.00, News. 11.05, News. 11.10, News. 11.15, News. 11.20, News. 11.25, News. 11.30, News. 11.35, News. 11.40, News. 11.45, News. 11.50, News. 11.55, News. 12.00, News. 12.05, News. 12.10, News. 12.15, News. 12.20, News. 12.25, News. 12.30, News. 12.35, News. 12.40, News. 12.45, News. 12.50, News. 12.55, News. 1.00, News. 1.05, News. 1.10, News. 1.15, News. 1.20, News. 1.25, News. 1.30, News. 1.35, News. 1.40, News. 1.45, News. 1.50, News. 1.55, News. 2.00, News. 2.05, News. 2.10, News. 2.15, News. 2.20, News. 2.25, News. 2.30, News. 2.35, News. 2.40, News. 2.45, News. 2.50, News. 2.55, News. 3.00, News. 3.05, News. 3.10, News. 3.15, News. 3.20, News. 3.25, News. 3.30, News. 3.35, News. 3.40, News. 3.45, News. 3.50, News. 3.55, News. 4.00, News. 4.05, News. 4.10, News. 4.15, News. 4.20, News. 4.25, News. 4.30, News. 4.35, News. 4.40, News. 4.45, News. 4.50, News. 4.55, News. 5.00, News. 5.05, News. 5.10, News. 5.15, News. 5.20, News. 5.25, News. 5.30, News. 5.35, News. 5.40, News. 5.45, News. 5.50, News. 5.55, News. 6.00, News. 6.05, News. 6.10, News. 6.15, News. 6.20, News. 6.25, News. 6.30, News. 6.35, News. 6.40, News. 6.45, News. 6.50, News. 6.55, News. 7.00, News. 7.05, News. 7.10, News. 7.15, News. 7.20, News. 7.25, News. 7.30, News. 7.35, News. 7.40, News. 7.45, News. 7.50, News. 7.55, News. 8.00, News. 8.05, News. 8.10, News. 8.15, News. 8.20, News. 8.25, News. 8.30, News. 8.35, News. 8.40, News. 8.45, News. 8.50, News. 8.55, News. 9.00, News. 9.05, News. 9.10, News. 9.15, News. 9.20, News. 9.25, News. 9.30, News. 9.35, News. 9.40, News. 9.45, News. 9.50, News. 9.55, News. 10.00, News. 10.05, News. 10.10, News. 10.15, News. 10.20, News. 10.25, News. 10.30, News. 10.35, News. 10.40, News. 10.45, News. 10.50, News. 10.55, News. 11.00, News. 11.05, News. 11.10, News. 11.15, News. 11.20, News. 11.25, News. 11.30, News. 11.35, News. 11.40, News. 11.45, News. 11.50, News. 11.55, News. 12.00, News. 12.05, News. 12.10, News. 12.15, News. 12.20, News. 12.25, News. 12.30, News. 12.35, News. 12.40, News. 12.45, News. 12.50, News. 12.55, News. 1.00, News. 1.05, News. 1.10, News. 1.15, News. 1.20, News. 1.25, News. 1.30, News. 1.35, News. 1.40, News. 1.45, News. 1.50, News. 1.55, News. 2.00, News. 2.05, News. 2.10, News. 2.15, News. 2.20, News. 2.25, News. 2.30, News. 2.35, News. 2.40, News. 2.45, News. 2.50, News. 2.55, News. 3.00, News. 3.05, News. 3.10, News. 3.15, News. 3.20, News. 3.25, News. 3.30, News. 3.35, News. 3.40, News. 3.45, News. 3.50, News. 3.55, News. 4.00, News. 4.05, News. 4.10, News. 4.15, News. 4.20, News. 4.25, News. 4.30, News. 4.35, News. 4.40, News. 4.45, News. 4.50, News. 4.55, News. 5.00, News. 5.05, News. 5.10, News. 5.15, News. 5.20, News. 5.25, News. 5.30, News. 5.35, News. 5.40, News. 5.45, News. 5.50, News. 5.55, News. 6.00, News. 6.05, News. 6.10, News. 6.15, News. 6.20, News. 6.25, News. 6.30, News. 6.35, News. 6.40, News. 6.45, News. 6.50, News. 6.55, News. 7.00, News. 7.05, News. 7.10, News. 7.15, News. 7.20, News. 7.25, News. 7.30, News. 7.35, News. 7.40, News. 7.45, News. 7.50, News. 7.55, News. 8.00, News. 8.05, News. 8.10, News. 8.15, News. 8.20, News. 8.25, News. 8.30, News. 8.35, News. 8.40, News. 8.45, News. 8.50, News. 8.55, News. 9.00, News. 9.05, News. 9.10, News. 9.15, News. 9.20, News. 9.25, News. 9.30, News. 9.35, News. 9.40, News. 9.45, News. 9.50, News. 9.55, News. 10.00, News. 10.05, News. 10.10, News. 10.15, News. 10.20, News. 10.25, News. 10.30, News. 10.35, News. 10.40, News. 10.45, News. 10.50, News. 10.55, News. 11.00, News. 11.05, News. 11.10, News. 11.15, News. 11.20, News. 11.25, News. 11.30, News. 11.35, News. 11.40, News. 11.45, News. 11.50, News. 11.55, News. 12.00, News. 12.05, News. 12.10, News. 12.15, News. 12.20, News. 12.25, News. 12.30, News. 12.35, News. 12.40, News. 12.45, News. 12.50, News. 12.55, News. 1.00, News. 1.05, News. 1.10, News. 1.15, News. 1.20, News. 1.25, News. 1.30, News. 1.35, News. 1.40, News. 1.45, News. 1.50, News. 1.55, News. 2.00, News. 2.05, News. 2.10, News. 2.15, News. 2.20, News. 2.25, News. 2.30, News. 2.35, News. 2.40, News. 2.45, News. 2.50, News. 2.55, News. 3.00, News. 3.05, News. 3.10, News. 3.15, News. 3.20, News. 3.25, News. 3.30, News. 3.35, News. 3.40, News. 3.45, News. 3.50, News. 3.55, News. 4.00, News. 4.05, News. 4.10, News. 4.15, News. 4.20, News. 4.25, News. 4.30, News. 4.35, News. 4.40, News. 4.45, News. 4.50, News. 4.55, News. 5.00, News. 5.05, News. 5.10, News. 5.15, News. 5.20, News. 5.25, News. 5.30, News. 5.35, News. 5.40, News. 5.45, News. 5.50, News. 5.55, News. 6.00, News. 6.05, News. 6.10, News. 6.15, News. 6.20, News. 6.25, News. 6.30, News. 6.35, News. 6.40, News. 6.45, News. 6.50, News. 6.55, News. 7.00, News. 7.05, News. 7.10, News. 7.15, News. 7.20, News. 7.25, News. 7.30, News. 7.35, News. 7.40, News. 7.45, News. 7.50, News. 7.55, News. 8.00, News. 8.05, News. 8.10, News. 8.15, News. 8.20, News. 8.25, News. 8.30, News. 8.35, News. 8.40, News. 8.45, News. 8.50, News. 8.55, News. 9.00, News. 9.05, News. 9.10, News. 9.15, News. 9.20, News. 9.25, News. 9.30, News. 9.35, News. 9.40, News. 9.45, News. 9.50, News. 9.55, News. 10.00, News. 10.05, News. 10.10, News. 10.15, News. 10.20, News. 10.25, News. 10.30, News. 10.35, News. 10.40, News. 10.45, News. 10.50, News. 10.55, News. 11.00, News. 11.05, News. 11.10, News. 11.15, News. 11.20, News. 11.25, News. 11.30, News. 11.35, News. 11.40, News. 11.45, News. 11.50, News. 11.55, News. 12.00, News. 12.05, News. 12.10, News. 12.15, News. 12.20, News. 12.25, News. 12.30, News. 12.35, News. 12.40, News. 12.45, News. 12.50, News. 12.55, News. 1.00, News. 1.05, News. 1.10, News. 1.15, News. 1.20, News. 1.25, News. 1.30, News. 1.35, News. 1.40, News. 1.45, News. 1.50, News. 1.55, News. 2.00, News. 2.05, News. 2.10, News. 2.15, News. 2.20, News. 2.25, News. 2.30, News. 2.35, News. 2.40, News. 2.45, News. 2.50, News. 2.55, News. 3.00, News. 3.05, News. 3.10, News. 3.15, News. 3.20, News. 3.25, News. 3.30, News. 3.35, News. 3.40, News. 3.45, News. 3.50, News. 3.55, News. 4.00, News. 4.05, News. 4.10, News. 4.15, News. 4.20, News. 4.25, News. 4.30, News. 4.35, News. 4.40, News. 4.45, News. 4.50, News. 4.55, News. 5.00, News. 5.05, News. 5.10, News. 5.15, News. 5.20, News. 5.25, News. 5.30, News. 5.35, News. 5.40, News. 5.45, News. 5.50, News. 5.55, News. 6.00, News. 6.05, News. 6.10, News. 6.15, News. 6.20, News. 6.25, News. 6.30, News. 6.35, News. 6.40, News. 6.45, News. 6.50, News. 6.55, News. 7.00, News. 7.05, News. 7.10, News. 7.15, News. 7.20, News. 7.25, News. 7.30, News. 7.35, News. 7.40, News. 7.45, News. 7.50, News. 7.55, News. 8.00, News. 8.05, News. 8.10, News. 8.15, News. 8.20, News. 8.25, News. 8.30, News. 8.35, News. 8.40, News. 8.45, News. 8.50, News. 8.55, News. 9.00, News. 9.05, News. 9.10, News. 9.15, News. 9.20, News. 9.25, News. 9.30, News. 9.35, News. 9.40, News. 9.45, News. 9.50, News. 9.55, News. 10.00, News. 10.05, News. 10.10, News. 10.15, News. 10.20, News. 10.25, News. 10.30, News. 10.35, News. 10.40, News. 10.45, News. 10.50, News. 10.55, News. 11.00, News. 11.05, News. 11.10, News. 11.15, News. 11.20, News. 11.25, News. 11.30, News. 11.35, News. 11.40, News. 11.45, News. 11.50, News. 11.55, News. 12.00, News. 12.05, News. 12.10, News. 12.15, News. 12.20, News. 12.25, News. 12.30, News. 1

